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SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Oliver P. Hovey.] SANTA FE, N. M., AUGUST 1, 1848. [Vol. 2—Number 36

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The second Volum[illegible]blican will be pubished *Tri-*[illegible]; and issued to to our subscribers (once in every ten days) at the *low price* of "SEVEN DOLLARS" a year, or three dollars and fifty cents for *six months*—two dollars for three months; to be printed in Spanish and English—payments invariably in advance. No subscription for a less time than three months. No papers will be forwarded until the subscription is paid.—Arrangements are now made so as to forward our papers to any part of the Territory, immediately after publication without fail.

Subscribers will please forward their names and residence as soon as possible. Persons living in the city will have their papers left at their residence if desired.

Office on the North-East corner of the Plaza, next door to the Quartermaster's Office.

Single Copies, twenty-five cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. M. WHITE & BROTHER,
CHEAP MERCHANTS.

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *MILITARY GOODS, CLOTHING AND CLOTHS*, Dry Goods of all kinds, fashions and varieties, of the very latest styles, a few steps from the north-east corner of the Plaza, and directly opposite the Independedce House, Have just opened their entire Stock of Goods, being the very best selection ever brought to this Country, both for Officers of the Army—Citizens, and Citizen Soldiers, which they now offer sale

Cheaper than the Cheapest,

THIS Stock consists in part of Calicos, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Jean, Summer Goods for Pants, and Coats, Lawns, Muslins, Laces, Merinos, Alpacas Silks, Satins H'dkfs, Hose, Sashes, Toys, Fancy Goods of all kinds, Beads, Rings, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

For officers, soldiers and citizens, of the very latest fashions,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for men and women, hardware, tinware and cutlery, of all kinds, all of which they offer for sale as cheap and on as reasonable terms as any other merchants in this city.

☞ Dont Forget the Place, ☜
and dont forget to call and examine the Goods. The subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any one.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS

About returning to the States can purchase suits here as cheap as at home.

CITIZENS will do well to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ In addition to the above stock, they have a large assortment of Fine and Superior Groceries.

July 22, '48 n35-tf

WOOD & HICKS.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,
On the North-West corner of the Plaza.
AT THE STAND FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. C. BLUMNER.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city, and surrounding country, that they have just removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. C. Blumner, where they have opened the largest and best stock of goods ever opened in this city. Their stock was selected expressly for this market—consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Tin-ware, Groceries, &c., &c. Military cloths, Casimeres, casinetts and summer goods, also muslins, laces, marinos, alpacas, lawns, and in fact every thing that a person might wish to purchase. Likewise all kinds of

GROCERIES.

Spruce and lemon syrrup, &c., &c.

Please call and examine. We will sell as reasonable as any other house in this place for cash. Santa Fe, July 22, 1848. n35-tf

INDEPENDENCE HOUSE.

MR. A. M. COPELAND, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just purchased the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. C. Moody, and rented the large and commodious house known as the Santa Fe House, where he will be happy to serve all persons who may favor him with a call in the very best style. He would just say to the officers of the army—merchants and citizens, that he will wait upon them at all hours and in a manner that will as he trusts, be satisfactory to all.

N. B. The subscriber having made proper arrangements, has opened a boarding house and is now able to accommodate his friends and customers with *good board*, and on terms as reasonable as any other house in this city, and in as good a style, with equal, if not better accommodations.

N. B. In connexion to the house, he has a large and commodious correl, stable &c, for animals.

U. S. HOTEL,
SANTA FE, N. M.

THE Undersigned having leased the above house. situated on the South East side of the Plaza, having thoroughly repaired and renovated the same, is now prepared to accommodate boarders, or persons visiting Santa Fe, in as good, if not a better style than any other house in this city. They are well supplied with beds, and large and ventilated rooms. The table has everything that the market will afford. The bar has the best of liquors of every kind, and also an ice house, the only one in the city. Attached to the house is a splendid pasture and a large correll for animanls, and the only one in the vicinity of Santa Fe.

N. B No pains will be spared to accommodate and please *those who may favor them with* a call HUMPHREY & COULTER

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848. n30-tf

A. & N Williams.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
MERCHANTS,

NEARLY opposite the Santa Fe House, and a few steps from the south-east corner of the Plaza.

The Subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of New Mexico, that they have a large and extensive stock of

DRY GOODS, &c.

which they will sell as low if not lower than any other house in the city of Santa Fe, as they are anxious to sell out, and return to the States

N. B. They would also say to the Public, that they have not only Dry Goods, but every other article that has ever been brought to this country, such as Cutlery, Cloths, Jewelry, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes. Muslins, Silks, Satins, and in fact every thing necessary for this market,

WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH.

Santa Fe July 18, 1847. n34-tf

WM. MITCHELL,

DIRECTLY opposite the Establishment of Eugene Leitsendorfer & Co., at the sign of *EFECTOS NEUVOS*, Would respectfully inform all of the *Citizens*, Officers and Soldiers of New Mexico, that he wishes to sell out his stock of Goods, at Bargains, to suit purchasers, as he is determined not to be undersold by any Merchants in this city He would also say that he has a large stock selected expressly for this market, such as all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silks, Satins, Hd'kfs, Queensware, Glassware, and a fine assortment of *GROCERIES*, also

Ready Made Clothing,

Which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

Mexicans and Americans will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He has also a splendid assortment of

CUTLERY,

Spurs, Looking Glasses, of all sizes. Toys, Jewelry, Combs, Head Dresses, and every thing in that line.

Santa Fe, July 18. 1848. n35-tf

MR. W. B. SKILLENGER,

BEGS leave to inform all those who are fond of reading, that in connection with his Billiard Saloon, he has a large collection of late and Popular Novels, which he offers to loan on reasonable terms.

Santa Fe, July 18, 1848. n34-tf

CHEAP GOODS!

THE undersigned would respectfully render their thanks to the citizens of the Valley of Taos, for their generous support since they have commeuced the mercantile business in Taos, and would further remark that they are now in receipt of goods, which have been selected with care and attention, and which were purchased to suit the market. We have bought the goods for cash from those who purchased them direct from the importers, which will enable us to sell lower than any other house in Taos. We with pleasure invite our friends and customers to call and examine our goods, which it will be no trouble to show.

ROBERT CARY.
JAMES H. QUINN.

Taos, June 24, 1848. n32-tf

New and Cheap Goods!!

DALLAM & FINDLAY,

WOULD Say to the public, that they are now in possession of a complete stock of Goods, consisting in part of prints, bleached and brown domestics, drills, blue. bleached and printed casinets, casimeres and cloths, shoes, hosiery, cigars and liquors of every variety, all of which they are anxious to sell on the most accommodating terms. They are likewise in receipt of a large stock of goods from the South, embracing svery article of Mexican production

Purchasers will please give them a call.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n 30-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Stock of Southern and Eastern Goods heretofore to be found in the house of *HOUGHTON & FOLGER*, have this day been sold and transfered to the House of *E. LEITSENDORFER & CO*, where our friends will now find in the combined Establishment, the newest and freshest Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors from the United States—and all the varieties of Goods from Southern Mexico. We ask a *continuance of favors from our former* friends and customers. n34-tf

Santa Fe, July, 18. } E. LEITSENDORFER, & Co. HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

☞ More Southern Goods!!! ☜

AT Hougton and Folger's, & Dallam & Findlay's

300 doz Cordovanes,
4 doz. fine southern blankets,
15 doz armas de pelo,
200 bridle bits and spurs,
32 doz. mule ropes,
2 saddles,
400 yds. oil cloth,
7 doz. silk sashes,
4 doz. ladie's silk hose,
1 bale English red cloth for uniforms,
2000 lbs southern tallow.

Santa Fe, June 5, 1848. n30-2t

NOTICE.
Good grazing for all kinds of stock

At the very low price of ONE DOLLAR & 50 cts., *per month!!!*

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to take in any amount of stock to feed, at the very low price of one dollar and fifty cents per month, a head, for any kind of stock.

He would also inform the public that his pastures and grazing grounds are large, and supplied with good watering privileges, and the best quality of grass, and a plenty of it. No pains will be spared in attending to the stock that should be entrusted to his care. He has many hands, and they are all well armed so as *ot defend the stock from the Indians.*

N. B. He holds himself responsible for all stock entrusted to his keeping, (death and accident excepted) unless it should be run off by the Indians, of which there is little or no danger, as he is well provided with arms and hurders, and he has large and commodious corralls for them at night if necessary.

All persons wishing their stock to be sent out immediately, will please call on Mr. James Giddings, who will receive them and send them to the grazing camp.

The subscribers pastures are only twenty or thirty miles from this city, in the vicinity of Galistio. MANUEL CHAVIS.

References, Hon. Joab Houghton, Chas. Blumner, O. P. Hovey, Abell & Duvall Wm. S. Smith, J. M. Giddings, and all the Americans who have lived in Santa Fe any length of time.

Santa Fe, May 30, 1848. n29-tf

New Goods.

AT THE well known Wholesale and retail Store of E. Leitensdorfer, & Co., will be received in all the coming weeks, one of the largest and best assortments of goods ever offered for sale in New Mexico. Prints of every quality—domestic cloths—casimeres—casinets—Merinoes—Silks—hard ware—crockery—Queen's and tin ware &c. Also, wines and liquors, sugars and teas, tobacco and cigars of the best quality, oysters, sardines, pickles, sugar coffee and every variety of groceries.

Intending to forward a large amount of the above stock to Chihuahua, the subscribers invite their old friends and customers to call immediately. E. LEITSENDORFER & Co.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n30tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Santa Fe, and vicinity that they have taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. John Scolly, where they will shortly open a large and splendid assortment of staple and fancy goods of every description, including Dry Goods—Groceries—Hardware—Queenswere, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes &c. &c., which will be sold at wholesale or retail on as favorable terms as at any other house in this city. Please give us a call. It is no trouble to show goods.

WEBB & DOAN.

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848. n30-tf

Rebosos; Rebosos;

16,000 DOLLARS Worth of assorted Rebosos direct from the Fairs of San Juan and Guadalajara.

☞ Call at the houses of Houghton & Folger, and Dallam and Findlay. n26tf

200 PAIR Dragoon and other spurs, for sale by W. MITCHELL.

Santa Fe, July, 24, 1848. n35-3t

In the Santa Fe counta circuit court, June term, A. D. 1848.

B. Larregoete, v. s. *Jesus Arce.*

NOW at this day, comes the said plaintiff, and by his Attornies, and the said defendent not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the court that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for seven hundred and thirty one dollars; and that his property has been attached, and that he be and and appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of October next, and plead to the action aforesaid, with in two days of the commencement of the court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court. A true copy of the order.

Angney & Oxey, Att'y for plaintiff.

Attest;
J. M, GIDDINGS, clerk.

Santa Fe, July 18, 1848 n34-4t

In the Santa Fe Circuit Court, June term, A. D. 1848.

J. Nangle v. s. *J. Turner, Francis Teabout and C. E Allen.*

NOW at this day comes the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, and the said defendants not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the srid plaintiff, by their Attorney, it is ordered by the court, that the said defendants, J. Turner, F. Teabout and C. E. Allen, be notified that a suit has been commenced against them, on account, for fous hundred and eighteen dollar and ninety one cents, and that their property has been attached, and that unless they be and appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be holden in thecity of Santa Fe, N. M. on the fourth Monday of October next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the court, Judgement will be rendered against them and their property, sold to satisfy the same. and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court.

A true copy of the order,
Murray F. Tuley Att'y for plaintiff,
Attest;
J. M. GIDDINGS, *clerk.*

Santa Fe, June 18, 1849. n34-4t

THE REPUBLICAN.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

OLIVER P. HOVEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Tuesday, August 1, 1848.

☞ Last week, owing to our being absent on publication day, our last number was issued and many of the articles were filled with typographical errors, but we hope our readers will look over it for this time.

☞ During the past week, there has been several arrivals from Chihuahua, but they bring no news of importance. Gen. Price was to evacuate that city on the 20th, a party of the troops were already on the road for this place.

A HINT.—The fellow who called at a certain store in this city, on San Juan's day, and borrowed a saddle, is particularly requested to return it immediately, unless he wishes to be publicly exposed.

☞ CITIZENS ATTEND!—There will be a meeting of this citizens during the week, for the purpose of responding to the unjust and unexpected claim of Texas, in regard to our Territory; also other business of great importanceto every citizen, American or Mexican, will be brought before the meeting. Due notice will be given of the time and place, and a punctuall attendance will be expected.

E. LEITENSDORFER, & Co.—The name of this firm is sufficient, for the public are well aware that they have the best stock of goods, and will sell them cheaper than any other merchants; and not only that, their clerks are always on hand, and say it is no trouble to show goods.

☞ SPENCER & SABINE.—By refering to our advertising columns it will be seen that these gentlemen have lately opened, on the north-west corner of the Plaza, a fine and extensive clock watch, perfumery, jewelry and general reparing establishment. We advise all who want to make good purchases in their line to give them a call.

GEN. PRICE, is daily expected at this place with his entire command. We will be happy to see him return; for as a military officer, he cannot be excelled. At present, it is uncertain what arrangements have been made in regard to the force that is to be left here to garrison this country, but it is expected that Gen. Price has already received some orders in regard to this subject, and the establishment of a civil government in this country, with full power to act; not that we wish to have a change in the officers, but we wish them to have the power and right to act, and enforce such government.

COL. NEWBY.—The time has now, or soon will arrive, when this highly esteem'd officer with the most of his regiment, will leave us to return to their respective homes; many of us, however, will deeply regret the loss of their society; for as a commander, and a regiment, none could have acquitted themselves in a more gentlemanly manner. Good order and discipline has ever prevailed, and every officer and soldier had a desire to do service to their country, and justice to all who had dealings with them.

"Old Sandy's trip to Egypt."

Did you ever hear of "Old Sandy?" if not, you shall hear from him now. I am an old man, but sitll, the many scenes of my childhood are yet as fresh in my memory as when they occurred.

When I was a lad, and had scarcely entered my teens. I came to the conclusion that I should like to travel, and had finally settled in my mind, secretly to leave my beloved father's house, and visit Egypt. I had heard so much talk of the place, that I was determined to go—altho' I knew not which way to direct my steps, but had formed an idea that it was but a short distance from my native village. It was on a fine September morning, my father was at work a few rods from the door—my mother was engaged cleaning up the house, as all good housewives had ought to do, but I am sorry to say that it is out of fashion now. My sister, Kit, was playing with the baby, and I was preparing for Egypt! O! what a degree of happinness I felt for a short time, to clear myself of that place, which most boys of my age have such a dislike for—the school-house, in which establishment I was punished, on a fair everage, three times a day, for misbehavior.

I left my home, and in the course of an hour, my friends, and all that I held most dear, were far behind. As I ascended a small hill, I turned to gaze upon the village. There I saw the old church, and the school-house. I stood but a moment—the tears rushed into my eyes, and rolled down my cheeks as large as gooseberries. Then it was that I felt I had been acting an unwise part. There was but one thing prompted me onward—it was the idea of being my own master—relieved my drooping spirits, and gave me new courage. I roused myself, slung my bundle over my shoulder, and wound my way through woods and valleys, until I had lost view of the glorious orb of light, when I seated myself by the side of a small rivulet, to rest my young and wearied legs.

I had been seated but a few minutes, when I heard a rustling in a small thicket near me, and heard uttered in a low distinct voice, "who can that be? I do not think he has seen us. He appears to be a smart boy. I will see, and have a chat with the lad." As he was moving towards me, I perceived that he wore the uniform of a soldier, stood about six feer in height, rather fleshy, a small black eye, and a tremendous large pair of whiskers. His appearance frightened me. I was about to regain my feet, when he spoke in such a kind and pleasant manner, that all fear left me. I resumed my former position, and waited for the above mysterious personage. It was but a moment before he was seated by the side of me.

"Well, my little friend, it is getting quite dark, are you not afraid to be in this lonely place by yourself?" I answered promptly "No sir." Which way are you travelling, my lad?" I am going to Egypt." "To Egypt?" he exclaimed with an air of surprise. "Yes sir, to Egypt, and it is quite time for me to be travelling, as I expect it is some distance yet, and I am getting very hungry." "Hungry!" the stranger replied, "Come along with me;—never have it said that an old soldier should hear such a noble and manly boy say he was in want of food, without my relieving him." He led me to the thicket, untied a small white napkin, and gave me some cakes, crackers and cheese, which I ate very readily, not having tasted a mouthful since early in the morning. After I had finished my repast, and thanked my friend, whose acquaintance I had so strangely formed, threw my little pack over my shoulder, and was again on my way to Egypt.

It was now quite late in the evening, and very dark. I had heard a great many stories of ghosts, related to me by my mother, which would at times cross my mind, as the light breeze would rattle the trees and bushes, by which I was passing, but still, I overpowered all these strange and foolish fancies, by thinking I would soon be at the end of my journey.

I pursued my course through bushes, over rocks, streams and marshes, untill I became so wearied that I was obliged to take rest. I lay down, suffering from fatigue and hunger, under a small bush. Then! Oh then! I thought of the puddings, pies, and many delicacies that I had before me on the previous day, at my father's house I had almost given np my intended trip, and was about turning my steps for home, when I espied a small light, glimmering from a house, about one mile off. "Great Heavens!" I exclaimed, "I see a light. Well then, I suppose this *must be Egypt*. O, how happy I was. But a few minutes had elapsed, and I stood before a small, neat looking cottage. My heart bounded with joy, as I gave a slight rap at the door. In a moment it was opened, and a lady who had passed her thirtieth year, kindly invited me to enter. As I passed the threshold I found everything neat and comfortable. A small pine table, standing in the centre of the room, with books and papers—a small fireplace in one corner, with two or three embers, and a small kettle standing by the side. My new acquaintance was the first to open the conversation. "Oh my little boy, I am so glad you have come; last evening my husband died I turned toward the door at which I had entered. There lay a corpse. What shall I do? I thought at first to leave the house But then, I was obliged to pass the dead. I became frightened—cold perspiration rolled from my trembling limbs—I crawled behind the lady that appeared to be so happy to have me enter her house.

"Dont be afraid, my little boy, my husband was one of the best of men. He always spoke kindly, and worked hard to support his family. Oh! my lad, he was a good husband."

I was about to speak, when my hostess informed me that she would go and bring some water, and that the spring was very near, only about half a mile from the house.—I used all the persuasion in my power to have her remain, but of no avail. All the answer she would give me was, "My husband was a good man, he will not hurt you, he has gone to a better world." then hurried from the room After she had gone, I crawled under the table, my heart up in my throat, thinking of my old mother's nursery tales, but I soon crawled out and stationed myself in one corner of the room, and covered up my face. I had stood there scarcely one minute, before I heard some thing fall. Could it be a cat or a mouse?—I could not tell. I raised my eyes mechanically towards the corpse. Great Hheaven! what did I see? The pennies had fallen from his eyes—they were open, and directed towards me, and to my surprise and horror, I saw this dead man raise his head, when I exclaimed. "Oh God! Oh God!! what shall I do?" "Do e" he answered, "why come here. to me." He was then sitting upright. Oh! kind reader. could have seen me. My hair did stand on end, and my eyes almost popped from their sockets. "Come, come to me," he said, at the same time beckoning to me with his hand. I moved towards him, as if some supernatural being was leading me.

It was sometime before this old man could impress upon my mind that he was not actually dead, but merely used this stratagem for the purpose of finding out whether all the little stories he had concerning his wife, were true or not.—The old man, with hurried words, related me the following:

"You must understand my lad, I have every reason to believe that my wife has proved false, and that there is a certain person living near that wishes to marry her. This forenoon, while my wife was out—God knows where,—perhaps with her lover—I shaved myself, whitened my face and hands with flour, then seated myself in a chair by the fire, anxiously waiting for the return of my wife. But a few minutes hed elapsed, when she entered the room. I was immediately taken with a severe fit, raised my hands to heaven, and fell, as she supposed lifeless.—"Well," she said, "I am glad the old fool is dead. So now I will run and call my dear Edward, and put him in possession. In about two hours, my wife and her Edward entered the room, undressed me, laid me on this plank, covered me up with a sheet, and placed those pennies upon my eyes, I almost began to think I was dead. When the young man was about to take his leave, she invited him, with kisses, to return in the evening, at which time they would plan for their future happinness, now that the old devil was dead—so my lad, my successor will be here in about an hour, when my wife returns complain of being very tired, and the old woman will make your bed in this room. Lay down and close your eyes, but do not go to sleep, that when her intended comes, and goes up stairs, you may be in readiness for the sport. Hush, I hear the old hag; haul the sheet over me carefully, and place the pennies upon my eyes. I obeyed; and ran behind the table, covered my face, and when the old woman entered, I appeared to be dreadfully frightened. She gave me a glass of water and something to eat. After I had consumed the last crumb of bread, I complained of being very sleepy. In a few minutes my bed was made, and I lay down to rest, remembering the injunction of the old man.—Shortly the blooming young Edward arrived—They embraced, and saluted each other with a kiss She took the candle that was standing on ths table, and hand in hand ascended a flight of steps.

The old man called me—I arose—went to the fire-place to the tongs, and the indjun'd husband the broom. Thus armed, he wrapped himself in his winding sheet, and took the lead; very lightly we crept up stairs—the light was standing on the table.

The woman gave a piercing shriek and fell senseless Young Edward endeavored to escape; crying at the top of his voice. "a ghost! a ghost!" and he did escape, under the shower of the tongs and broom-stick. After the skirmish, I took some vinegar and bathed the woman's temples; the old man went down stairs and dressed himself in his usual habit When the husband returned, my patient was setting on the bed, entirely recovered.

I was kindly thanked for the interest I had taken, and blessed the day that I left my father's house to visit Egypt

The next morning, I retraced my steps for the village, promising to call often to the cottage, where peace and unity had been signally restored.

THE MINES OF NEW MEXICO.—We see by some of our exchanges, that there is already considerable excitement in the U S in regard to the many, reports of the wealth of the numerous mines of this Territory. It seems that there are already speculators, that have commenced opening their eyes upon this subject.—We copy the following brief paragraph from an exchange;—

"BUBBLES.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American cautions the public against some bubbles which are being put afloat by needy speculators Steps have been taken to scatter the seeds of an immense speculation in Santa Fe mines, which speculation, if the bait is taken by the public, will prove more disastrous than that of Eastern lands. These mine speculations may be numbered among the many serious disadvantages of acquiring the territory ceded by Mexico."

Now, we would inform our friends in the States, that we are not aware that there is any person in the United States that has any right, power or claim upon mines in this Territory sufficient to enable them to enter into traffic or speculation upon the same, but should they have proper claims, it need not be looked upon as *bubbles*. For it is certain, that where one man can daily procure his 2 or three ounces of gold a week, by merely gathering the earth and washing it, that with proper and practical miners and machinery, could certainly realize a handsome profit.

It is a fact that there is several very extensive mines in this country, that have never been worked, nor has there ever been a mine in this country worked other than by hand, and that too by men ignorant and unexperienced in the business, until very lately. In the ceding of this Territory to the U S., our government does not solely get the poor and barren country, as believed by many, but it gets one of the richest mining countries on the American continent.—This we know to be a fact; and the time is not far distant when public opininion will be greatly changed. Some will ask 'why have not these mines been worked? why have not capitalists turned their attention to them?' This they have done, and are only waiting for a proper time to arrive, when their lives and property would be in safety from the many savage tribes of Indians that infest this country. This country and the many mines, were some years ago, explored by both American and English agents, and their reports have been not only to our own but to the English government, of a most flattering nature.

Appointment of Governor.

By Mr. Pratt, who has just arrived from the U. S., as bearer of dispatches to California, he brings us news of the appointment of Colonel Washington for Governor of the Territory of N. Mexico. Whether the appointment is military or Civil, we do not know, we are happy to see that the appointment has been made by the President, for we are certain now, that we are to have some system to our government, and we are also certain that his political colors are of the pure and genuine quality. We understand that he is now on the road for this place.

Another Fight with the Indians.

CAPT. BOAKE, of Mo. Mounted Regt. left Taos by order of Major Reynolds, with sixty men on the [illegible] in pursuit of a large party of Indians, that for so long a time have been committing so many depredations. The Captain, on finding their trail, followed with all possible speed, to the other side of the Ratone mountains, where he come upon them and had a small skirmish, and captured 32 head of mules and horses; the Indians retreating before them—the engagement lasted but a few minutes.—The Captain, however, continued to follow them, but being taken sick, was compelled to give up his march and return to Taos

On the 18th of July, Major Reynolds, with a party of one hundred and fifty men, left Taos with a full determination to continue pursuit—The Major had with him, "Old Bill Williams," Mr. Mitchell, Mr Fisher, and "Old Jim Kirker," all famous and well known mountaineers, who acted as spys. The Major divided his force into three detachments. In the vicinity of the Ratone Mountains, the full force, came together and on the same day they were attacked by a large party of Indians, Apppches and Eutaws, some four hundred strong The Engagement lasted but 2 or 3 hours, the Indians fighting like a set of desperadoes, and the Americans with an equal spirit The loss of the Indians were some twenty or twenty five killed, and a large number wounded. The Americans hae two killed, and six wounded,. The wounded are all doing well. Among the wounded was Capt. Salmon, severely but thought not dangerously, Also Old Bill Williams, was shot in the arm, shattering it most horrible, at the first fire, but he managed to use it so as to keep his rifle hot during the engagement They say that the Major was at the head of his little force during the fight. We hope that this little chastisement will put a stop to so many depredations upon our frontiers.

List of arrivals at the U. S. Hotel since the 24th June, 1848.—From the U. S.—Henry Martin, Samuel Bowman, John Heard, J. B. Thomson, D. Green, John P Sullocy, N. Weatherhead, B. Meredith, John C. Fuddings, R. P. Harmen, Wm Demareos, Lt Allen, R S. Cooper, James Smith, L De Foster, Wm. B. Royal, Henry Clay, Capt. Turner.

Taos.—Capt. Boake, Lt. Wheeler, C. Florence, John Abell, Corpl. Allison.

Chihuahua.—H A. Anthony, H. Logan, M. A. Smith, Lewis S. Grant, John Crier.

LIST OF ARRIVALS, AT THE INDEPENDENCE HOUSE, SINCE JULY 22d:—*St. Louis*, Smith Towns, Charles Lee.

Independence,—B F Wallace, Samuel Caldwell, Addison Corder, Jas McIntosh, Wm. Ish, A. French.

Harrisonville, Mo,—Thos. Mocaby

Boonville,—Newton Williams.

N York.—W. G. Robinson,

Chihuahua,—John Herd

☞ Capt. Turner and Lt. Maddison of the Ill. Regt. Inf'ty., and Lt. Allen, of the Mo Battalion Inf'ty., who were on the recruiting party, aarived in this city a few days ago. They bring with them some three or fourhundred recruits; all in fine health, and look as though they could do good service for their country.

Last week, several of the officers and citizens of this city, paid a visit to the Rio-Arriba, by request of the citizens of that place, to attend the celebration of "El Dia Santiago," and the Feasts. As we were present on the occasion, we cannot but say that every thing passed off most pleasantly. On the evening of this celebrated day, a Ball was given, and never did we see a more pleasant party. On the evening of the day following, Col. Newby gave a dance to the citizens of that place, and every thing passed off, giving satisfaction to all.

TAOS HOTEL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Taos and vicinity, and all persons visiting this place, that they have lately opened a large and commodious house for the benefit of the public, and they will be happy to have all their friends, and persons visiting this place, give them a call.

N. B. Their table is supplied with the very best the market can afford. Their terms are moderate.

☞ They have many large and ventilated rooms for trainsient or permanent boarders, and good lodgings, and are also prepared to take good care of all animals that may be entrusted to them. FLORENCE & POINTER.

Taos, July 31, 1848. n36-tf

EL REPUBLICANO.

SE PUBLICARA TRES VECES CADA MES. UNO CADA DIEZ DIAS.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 36

PUBLICADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY

Santa Fe Augosto 1, 1848.

Nombramiento de Gobernador del Territorio de Nuevo Mejico,—Acabamos de saber quel Teniente Coronel Washington ha sido nombrado Gobernador de este Territorio, y que se halla ahora en camina para esta Ciudad. Nós alegramos de saver quel Presidento ha hecho este nombramiento porque estamos seguros de que los colores politicos de dicho Senor son del puro liberal democratico.

Al General Price se le esta esperando a cada instante con toda la tropa de su mando. Nos alegraremos de verlo entre nosotros porque como Oficial Militar no puede ser mejorado. Por ahora no sabemos que arreglo se habra hecho respecto a la fuerza que debe quedar para guarnecer este pays, pero se cree quel General Price habra recibido ordenes sobre este particular, y sobre el de establecer un gobierno Civil con pleno poder para obrar, no por que deseemos obsolutamente un cambio de Oficiales Civiles sino que deseamos que los que lo sean esten facultados de derecho para obrar y hacer ejecutar las regulaciones del gobierno.

El Coronel Newy.—Ya se acerca el tiempo en que este apreciado oficial con la mayor parte de su Regimiento se aleje de nosotros y regrese al centro de su familia. Muchos de entre nosotros echaremos de menos la sociedad de este amigo y de su Regimiento. Nadie pudiera haber desempenado mas bien el mando, conservando el buen orden y disciplina que ha reinado. Cada Oficial y cada Soldado han manifestado un deseo de ser utiles a su pays y de ser justos hacia cuantos tubieron tratos con ellos.

Spencer y Sabine.—Referimos a la columna de avisos para que se note que estos Senores han abierto en la esquina Nord Oeste de la plaza un grande establecimiento de RELOJERIA, JOYERIA, PERFUMERIA Y DE COMPOSTURAS.—Aconsejamos a los que desean comprar algo de esta clase que visiten este establecimiento.

Durante la semana pasada han llegado varias personas de Chihuahua pero no han traido noticias de importancia. El General Price se proponia evacuar la Ciudad el dia 20 del corriente, una parte de las tropas estaban ya caminando para esta plaza.

Una Insinuacion.—La persona que fue a cierta tienda de esta Ciudad el dia de San Juan, y llevo prestada una silla de montar, es particularmente solicitada que la vuelva inmediatamente si no quiere esponerse a que se publique el hecho.

Leitensdofer y Compania.—El nombre solo de esta Casa es suficiente pues quel publico sabe muy bien que tiene el mejor surtido de generos y que los venden mas varatos que todos los demas mercaderes.—Sus Cajeros no solo estan siempre prontos a manifestarlos sino que dicen que no hay trabajo en ello.

La semana pasada habiendonos ausentado por deberes publicos, nuestro ultimo numero fue completado por articulos de noticas locales, confiamos en que nuestros lectores nos disimularan esta negligencia.

Ciudadanos!!! Concurrid.—Habra una Junta de Ciudadanos en la presente semana para el objeto de contestar el injusto e inesperado reclamo de Tejas sobre nuestro Territorio, igualmente que sobre otros negocios de grande importancia para todo Ciudadano Americano o Mejicano que seran presentaran a la Junta.

Se dara un aviso en tiempo del lugar y tiempo en que debe celebrarse, y se espera la asistencia de todo buen Ciudadano.

Rentas de Mexico.—Durante el mes de Abril ultimo, la suma de las rentas colectadas de los puertos de Mejico que estan bajo el mando de la fuerza Naval de los E.-Unidos, fue, de 83,618 pesos 74 centavos. Esto es, aparte de las colectaciones hechas por los oficiales del ejercito y otros que estan bajo las ordenes del departamento de guerra.

El General Harney.—Se dice por cartas escritas en Washington, que si se embia una espedicion de los E.-Unidos a Yucatan, sera sin duda mandada por este muy habil oficial. *El Picayune* anade que "a la cabeza de una Brigada de Caballeria de 1,000 hombres, con dos o tres Companias de artilleria volante y una pequena fuerza de infanteria, podran volar sobre Yucatan como un Norderte Mejicano. La cuestion entonces, siendo como es una envencibilidad de cierta tribu de indios en el interior de Yucatan, pudiera ser prontamente decidida.

Reclamo de Texas.—Nos sentimos propensos a reir de gusto al ver que el Gobernador y una Comision lejislativa de Tejas, se congregaron en solemne consejo, proponiendo este portentoso reclamo. Pero nosotros sentimos decir, que una sonrrisa no es la sola cosa a que la lectura de este estrano documento excita, sino que tambien a desprecio y piedad.—A desprecio por los bribones que producieron tal reclamo; y a piedad por haber podido hallarse para sancionarlo tanto loco en un libre, e instruido Estado Americano.

Ciertamente que esto sera una cosa nueva para los Juristas Nacionales; que un Estado, cuya existencia es precaria, tenga derecho por medio de una fulminacion de la legislatura para a apropiarse un Territorio perteneciente a un poderoso enemigo, quien. lejos de desear la paz, trata actualmente de quitarse del numero de la familia de las Naciones, ?Sobre que derechos, real o antojadizo la Lejislatura de Tejas establecio la ley de Diciembre de 1836, con tan ostentosa pompa por el Gobernador y su brillante comitiva? ¿Fue conquistado este, o comprado? No sabemos que un soldado d tejas haya pisado este suelo de Nuevo-Mejico, mas que aquellos que con sus carros se cortaron, o los que fueron hechos prisioneros de guerra; y con respecto a la compra, la actual condicion del ramo de hacienda de Tejas, es una prueba para conocer que la tal compra nunca fue hecha. El objeto encubierto de este reclamo, segun nuestra opinion, no es mas ni menos que lograr una falsa tentadura en las bolsas del Tio Samuel, Es sufridor paciente, y puede, por cuanto sabemos, estar dispuesto a sangrar pero de una cosa podemos asegurar a nuestros amigos Tejanos, que ningun ofensivo apela a la sangre derramada en el Alamo, como quiera que sea pura ella misma, pura la influencia del pueblo americano juzgara como injusto el reclamo que esta con maldad ha sostenido. Tambien pudieramos recordarles el tratamiento que los Emisarios del Estado Imperial recibieron en las manos del indigno Vermonters, cuando un tan semejante o injusto reclamo fue hecho a ellos. No tenemos, en verdad ni Abedul ni freno, pero gracias a nuestros amigos los Comerciantes tenemos bastante cantidad de brea y plumas.

Un Maestro ensenando sus discipulos

Si oimos a los hombres graves hablar de las ciencias, nos diran que ellas son los resplandores de aquella luz con que nacemos: que todas ellas tienen la mas estrecha conexion entre si; pero que es suficiente cada una por si sola para ocupar la menos del hombre a quien llaman muy debil por su naturaleza, y casi incapaz, si consideran sus preocupaciones, pasiones, o distracciones, la fuerza de la costumbre, y las flaquezas, miserias y enfermedades del cuerpo, de cuyos organos se vale el alma para sus descubrimientos fisicos: que por eso se han visto raras veces algunos pocos hombres aplicarse con igual suceso a dos facultades: diran tambien, muy pagados de su trabajo, que el objeto comun de todas ellas, y la utilidad que han prestado a los hombres se divide en dos: una es obtener un menos imperfecto conocimiento del *Ente Supremo*, con cuyo conocimiento se mueve mas el corazon del hombre a tributar mas rendidos cultos a su criador. y la otra es hacerse los hombres mas sociables, comunicandose mutuamente las producciones de sus entendimientos, y unirse, digamoslo asi, a pesar de los mares, y distancias.

Muy santo, y bueno sera todo esto; e yo no me quiero meter ahora en disputarlo: pero yo, y vosotros discipulos mios, hemos de considerar las ciencias con otro objeto muy diferente.

Las ciencias no han de servir mas que para lucir en las casas, tiendas, y paseos, reuniones &c., y para ensobervecernos, llenarnos de orgullo, hacernos *intratables*, e infundirnos un sumo desprecio para con *todos los que no nos admiren*. Este es su obgecto, su naturaleza, su principio y su fin.

En este infalible supuesto, desechad todo genero de moderacion con los iguales, toda clase de hermandad, amistad, y parentesco, y tambien toda especie de compasion para con vuestros inferiores; y consiguireis justamente el nombre de sabios, por esto solo; adquiriendoos tanto mas renombre cuanto lo obstenteis con mas presuncion, adornandoos con lo siguiente. En esto se concluye todo lo necesario para que podais entrar en la carrera, con fuertes esperanzas de que os aprovecharan mis instrucciones, y me pongan a mi en gran lucimiento.

Basta por hoy. Demaciada corta ha sido la primera leccion; manana sere mas largo en la poesia y en la retorica que son las facultades mas usadas en este tiempo, aunque yo creo que en ningunos ha habido menos paetas y oradores.

Santa Fe Julio 24 de 1848.

Senores Edictores del Republicano.

A Ustedes me dirijo en esta vez suplicandoles se sirban incertar en su apresiable periodico un acto digno de notarce, cual es el que paso amanifestar.

El 17 del que fina a sido celebrado por una partida de Voluntarios, segun lo que pude saver, la noticia recivida con respecto a la ratificacion de la paz; habiendo conducido en grupo acompanados de una completa taranta a la Casa de Misuri, en la que han tratado de injuriar o mejor dicho injuriado a varios Mejicanos, produciendose contra estos con palabras injuriosas, sin haver otro motivo que ser hijos natibos de este suelo el cual a dependido de la Nacion Mejicana. Semejantes comportamientos, habiendome puesto en combulsion, me a parecido aproposito darlo a la prensa para que por el conducto que sea debido se corten tales abusos, pues de lo contrario apesar de ser este Territorio nuestro Pays Natal ciertamente nos veremos obligados a retirarnos adonde contemplemos alguna seguridad en nuestras personas y en las de nuestras familias; y si el ser Mejicano es motivo para ser el despresio de quienes tratan de cometer estas faltas, desiaria hubiese una aclaracion para entonces salbarnos de tan desconocidos comportamientos.

"En el numero 26 del Republicano emos visto un parrafo que comiensa, la Paz, en que se nos asegura que esta es hecha, habiendo quedado Nuevo-Mejico por de los Estados-Unidos y que vajo este supuesto debemos quedar satisfechos de ser Ciudadanos de esta, y que seremos gobernados por Leyes formadas con arreglo a la Constitucion, considerandose tanto Americanos como [illegible]anos de una misma Nacion unida [illegible]lasos fraternales, hechando de si de una vez las preocupaciones que pudamos haber tenido considerandonos ya un solo mismo pueblo en todo el Territorio &c. &c."

Por lo tanto si con lo espuesto en el parrafo anterior senos considera segun se deja mensionado, aguardamos que en lo subsecibo se, abstengan de cometerse faltas iguales a las indicadas contra personas pacificas que no dan lugar a tales actos, quedando vajo la confianza que el Senor Comandante de esta Plaza dictara todas las medidas que sean de su resorte para llebar al cabo tal disposicion si la jusgare por combeniente.

Sin otro asunto soy Senores con mucho respeto su obediente servidor.

Un Subscritor.

Batalla con los Indios.—El Teniente Royal y el Senor Owens, llegaron a esta Ciudad el 17 del corriente directamente de los Estados Unidos. El teniente Royal, es Comandante de una Compania de reclutas, la que llegara aqui dentro de pocos dias. Tambien esperamos muy pronto, al Capitan Korpony y al Capitan Ylook El Teniente Royal, salio del Fuerte Leavenworth el 18 de Mayo, y por el sabemos, las siguientes noticias con respecto a la batalla que ellos tubieron con los indios Comanches. A las cinco de la manana del 18 de Junio, estando acampados cerca de la boca del arrayo que comunmente llaman Coon Creek, fueron atacados por una grande partida de indios, la que compondria una fuerza de cerca de 700. El Teniente Royal, inmediatamente puso su fuerza en linea de batalla; y contesto al fuego de los enemigos con buen exito. Los indios, pelearon con grande denuedo por espacio de cuatro horas, hasta que al fin, fueron obligados a retirarse, La perdida de los indios, seria como de 23 muertos y muchos heridos; y de los Americanos hubo cinco heridos solamente; los que estan al presente restablecidos. Los indios, se llevaron muchos de sus muertos y todos los heridos. El Teniente Rayal, tenia bajo su mando 71 reclutas y una partida de 60 hombres mandados por un Teniente de las tropas que estan bajo las ordenes del Coronel Gilpin. El obgeto de esta partida, fue, el de escoltar al Cuartel Maestre Pagador y se juntaron con el, en el arroyo que dicen de las Nueces, la cual tenia dos piesas de artilleria que obraron en aquel entonces sobre el enemigo, con el efecto deseado.

Nacio el Gallo, y al nacer
Inclino el pico a la tierra,
Y despues le formo guerra
Al mismo que le dio el ser.

Tan barato como lo baratisimo.

GUILLERMO McKNIGHT y Compania. Numero 76. Tratantes por mayor y al menudeo en EFECTOS, ZAPATOS, BOTAS, SOMBREROS, CACHUCHAS, QUINCALLA &c. &c.

GUILLERMO McKNIGHT.

Generos Frescos y Baratos.

DALLAM Y FINDLAY avisan al Publico que tienen ahora en su posesion un surtido completo de generos, compuesto en partes de Indianas, Lienzos, Mantas, Mahou azul, Cordoncillo blanco y estampado, Casinetes, Casimires, Pano, Zapatos, Medieria, Cigarros Puros, y Licores de todas clases. Todo lo cual desean bender a precios equitativamente bajos.

Estan igualmente recibiendo un gran surtido de efectos de tierra a fuera compuestos de todos los renglones de comercio Mejicano.

Suplican a los compradores que se sirvan visitar su Establecimiento.

Santa Fe Junio 6 1848.

DALLAM Y FINDLAY.

Santa Fe, Junio 8 '48. n30tf.

AL PUBLICO.

EL surtimiento de Efectos del sur y del Este que antes estaba en la Casa de Houghton & Folger, han sido vendidos y mudados a la Casa de Eugenio Leitsendorfer & Comp., dondenuestros amigos hallaran ahora en el unido Establecimiento, los mas nuevos y frescos Efectos, abarrotes y licores de los Estados Unidos—y todas las variedades de Efectos del sur de Mejico, Pedimos a nuestros primeros amigos y Marchantes continuen faborreciendonos

E. LEITSENDORFER & COMP.
HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

Santa Fe, Julio 18, de 1848.

EL REPUBLICANO.

SE PUBLICARA TRES VECES CADA MES. UNO CADA DIEZ DIAS.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 36

PUBLILCADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY

Santa Fe Augosto 1, 1848.

EL REPUBLICANO.

El Segundo Tomo del Republicono. Sera publicado tres veces cada mes, al moderado precio de *sute pesos* por un ano. Tres pesos cuatro reales por seis meses. Dos pesos por tres meses. La Suscricion debera ser pagada adelantada. El periodico sera publicado en Espanol y en Ingles por *Otiverio P. Hovey.* Las personas que gusten suscribirse enviaran cuanto antes sus nombres a esta Oficina, pues se estan tomando medidas para remitir el papel a todas las partes del Territorio sin que falte.

La Oficina al Nord-Este de la Plaza, puerta inmediata al Despacho del Gobierno.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara enesta oficina aprecios equitativos y en el mejor estilo occurriendo a ella, esquina Nord-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

NOTICIAS.

A. & N. WILLIAMS,

COMERCIANTES-

POR MAYOR Y MENOR.

CASI opuesta a la casa de Santa Fe, y unos pocos pasos de la esquina del sudest de la Plaza.

Los suscriptores tienen el honor de informar respectuosamente a los habitantes de Nuevo-Mejico, que ellos tienen un grande y estenso surtido de

EFECTOS,

que vendaran mas baratos ninguna otra cosa en esta Ciuadad de Santa Fe, por estar anciosos de venderlo todo para volver alos Estados.

N. B. Avisan tambien al Publico, que no solamente tienen toda clase Efectos, sino que tambien tienen otros atticulos, quizas los primeros que han entrado a este pais, como son Cuchilleria, Panos. Joyeria, Sombreros, Gorras, Botas, Zapatos, muuslinas, Sedas, Telas de Lanas y Seda, y en fin todas las cosas necesaria para esta Plaza.

Que ellos ofrecen vender muy baratos por dinero al contado.

Aviso.

Buenos pastos para toda clase de Animale al moderado precio de un peso cuatro reales al mes por cada cabeza.

Por el presente se avisa quel abajo firmado esta preparado para recibir en cuidado cualesquiera cantidad de Animales, al moderado precio 1. 50. al mes por cada cabeza de cualesquiera clase.

Al mismo tiempo informa al Publico que sus potreros y tierras de pastos son amplios y bien abastecidos de buenas aguas privilejiadas; que los pastos son de la mejor clase y muy abundantes, y que no se escusara ningnn medio para atender al cuidado de los Animales que le sean confiados. Tiene suficientes pastores todos bien armados para poder protejer los animales de los indios. N. B. se constituye responsable de los animales que sean puestos a su cuidado escepto cuando sean robados pos los gentiles. que mueran y de casos accidentales, de lo cual alli hay poco o, ningun peligro, hallandose bien provisto de pastores bien armados y de corrales para encerrarlos de noche si fuere necesario.

Todas las personas que deseen enviarle sus animales inmediatamente, se servirau dirijirse a Don Santiago M. Giddings, quien los recibira y remitira al paraje. Los pastos del que suscribe estan a solo veinte o treinta millas de esta Ciudad, en las procsimidades de Galisteo.

MANUEL CHAVES.

Rebozos; Rebozos;

16,000 PESOS en Rebozos bien Surtidos acabados de llegar, de la feria, de San Juan y de Guadalajara.

☞ En las tiendas de Houghton y Folger, y de Dallam y Findlay. n26tf

Noticia.

EN toda la semana que entra, la casa bien y de largo tiempo conooida de Eugenio Leitensdorfer y compania por sus ventas en gruezo y al menudeo, recivira uno de los mas grandes y mejores surtidos de efectos que hasta la fecha se han ofrecido en venta en el Nuevo Mexico: indianas de todas calidades, lienzos y mantas, panos, casimiras, casinetes, merinos, sedas, casimires, loza fina de toda clase y obras de oja de lata, vinos y licores, azucar y te, tabaco y puros de la mejor calidad, oxtiones y sardinas, cafe, con una variedad completa de cuasi toda especie de grocerias.

Los suscritores teniendo intencion de enviar para Chihuahua una cantidad considerable de los mencionados invitan a sus amigos y acostumbrados marchantes de solicitar inmediatamente lo que gusten de los referidos renglones.

EUGENIO LEITENSDORFER, & Co.

Santa Fe, June, 8th 1848. n30tf

Generos Frescos y Baratos.

DALLAM Y FINDLAY avisan al Publico que tienen ahora en su posesion un surtido completo de generos, compuesto en partes de Indianas, Lienzos, Mantas, Mahou azul, Cordoncillo blanco y estampado, Casinetes, Casimiros, Pano, Zapatos, Medieria, Cigarros Puros, y Licores de todas clases. Todo lo cual desean bender a precios equitativamente bajos.

Estan igualmente recibiendo un gran surtido de efectos de tierra a fuera compuestos de todos los renglones de comercio Mejicano.

Suplican a los compradores que se sirvan visitar su Establecimiento

Santa Ee Junio 6 1848.

DALLAM Y FNIDLAY.

Santa Fe, Junio 8 '48. n30tf.

AL PUBLICO.

EL surtimiento de Efectos del sur y del este que antes estaba en la Casa de Houghton & Folger, han sido vendidos y murdado a la Casa de Eugenio Leitsendorfer & Comp., dondenuestros amigos hallaran ahora en el unido Establemiento, los mas nuevos y frescos Efectos, abarrotes y licores de los Estados Unidos—y todas las variedades de Efectos del sur de Mejico, Pedinos a nuestros primeros amigos y Marchantes continuen faborreciendonos.

E. LEITSENDORFER & COMP.

HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

Santa Fe, Julio 18, de 1848.

Al Publico.

LOS abajo firmados respetuosamente avisan los habitantes de Santa Fe y sus alrededores que han tomado la tienda anteriormente ocupaa da por Don Juan Scolly, donde dentro de pocos dias recibiran un grande y explendido surtido de los gencros acostumbrados y de fantasia de todas discripciones, que abrazan generos de ropa, abarrotes, quincallas, loza, sombreros y gorros, zapatos &c. &c. &c, Los cuales venderan por mayor y al menudeo a precios tan moderados como en cualesquiera otra tienda de esta Ciudad, Suplican los visiten, "no encontraran molestia en exhibir sus generos."

WEBB Y DOAN

Santa Fe Junio 8 1848. n30-tf

Noticia

Mas Generos de Tierra afuera.

EN LAS CASAS DE HOUGHTON Y FOLGER Y DE DALLAM Y FINDLAY.

3000. Docenas de Cordovanes.
4. Docenas Sarapes finos de tierra a fuera.
15. Armas de Pelo.
200. Frenos y Espuelas.
32. Docenas Cabestros.
2. Sillas de Motar
400. Yardas de Ule.
7. Docenas Fajas de Seda.
4. Docenas Medias de Seda.
1. Tercio Pano Colorado Ingles para Uniformes.
2000. Sebo de tierra a fuera.

Santa Fe Junio S 1848. n30.

WM. MITCHELL.

DIRECTAMENTE opuesto al Establecimiento de Eugenio Leitsendorfer Y Comp., donce esta un letrero que dice EFECTOS NUEVOS, tiene del honor de informar respectuosamente a todos los ciudadanos, oficiales, y Soldodos de Nuevo—Mejico que desea vender enteramente su surtido de efectos, a determinados compradores, pues esta resulto a vender mas barato que ninguno otro comerciante de esta Ciudad. Tambien puede aregurar que tiene un grande surtido escogido espresamente para esta plaza. tal como todas clases de

EFECTOS.

Panos, Sombreros, Gorras, Botas, Zapato, Sedas, Telas de lana y Seda, Mascadas. Merceria, Vidrieria, y un hermoso Surtido de Abarrotes, tambien

ROPA HECHA.

QUE VENDERA MUY BARATA POR DINERO,

Los Mejicanos y Americanos antes de comprar en otra parte pueden llegar a ver los efectos a su cara. Tambien tiene un grande surtido de

CUCHILLE[illegible]

Espuelas, Espejos, de todos ta[illegible] juguetes yara ninos, joyeria, peynes, adornos de cabeza p todo lo corespondiente a esta clase.

J. M. WHITE Y HERMANO,

MERCADERES BARATOS.

Y TRATANTES por mayor y al menudeo en efectos militares, ropa, hecha, pano y generos de todas clases; las modas y variedades de los estilos mas recientes a unns pocas puertas de la esquina sud Oest de la plaza, enfrente de la Fonda de la Independencia, han abierto todo su surtido de generos, que son los mas bien escojidos que se hayan traido a este pays es para los oficiales del ejercito, lo ciudadanos i los soldados ciudadanos los cuales efrece en venta.

Mas Baratos que los Baratisimos—este surtido se compone de Indianas, Lienzos blancos y crudos, generos de pantalones para verano de casacas, musolinas, encajes, merinos alpacas de seda, panuelos de raso, medias, fajas, juguetes, generos de fantasia de todas clases. abalorios, sortijas &c.

ROPA HECHA,

para oficiales, soldados, ciudadanos, de las ultimas modas, Botas y Zapatos, para hombres y mujeres, quincalla y ojalateria de todas clases, todo lo cual ofrece vender en tan buenos terminos, como cualquiera casa de comercio de esta ciudad. No olviden la casa, y no olviden de visitar la casa y de ecsaminarlos generos, los abajo firmados han determinado que nadie venda mas barato que ellos

Los Oficiales y Soldados que estan regresando a sus hogares podran comprar ropa del uso tan barata como en los Estados. Los ciudadanos haran bien en visitarlos y en ecsaminar el surtido quetienen antes de comprar en otra parte.

En adicion al surtido ya indicado tienen un surtido superior de abarrotesfinos. n35-tf

July 22, '48.

WOOD Y HICKS,

tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo

EN TODO CLASE DE MERCADERIAS,

En la esquina, sud oeste de la Plaza, en la Tienda anteriormente ocupada por de CHARLES BLUNMER. Los que sbuscriben respectuosamente avisan a los habitantes de está Ciuadad y de sus cercanias de que acaban de mudarse a la tienda anteriormente ocupada por de C. Blunmer, en la cual han abierto el mayor y mejor surtido de generos, que hsya sido abierto en esta ciudad. Su surtido lo escojieron espresamente para esta plaza y consiste en

MERCADERIAS DE ROPA,

quincalla, ojalateria, abarrotes, &c. &c. Pano para militares, casimeris, casinetes, generos de verano, igualmente que musolinas, encajes, merinos, alpacas, y enfin cuanto una persona puede desear comprar. Tienen tambien toda clase de

ABARROTES,

Jarabes de Limon y Pruche Pino, &c. &c. Sirvanse ir a verlos y ecsaminarlos los vendera tan baratos como en cualquiera casa de esta ciudad al contado.

GENEROS BARATOS.

LOS abajo firmados dan respetuosamente las gracias a los Ciudadanos del Valle de Taos por el liberal patrocinio que les han dado desde que empezaron a ejercer los negocios mercantiles en Taos, y les avisan al mismo tiempo de que estan recibiendo un surtido general de generos que han escojido con todo esmero y cuidado, adecuados para el pays; que los han comprado por dinero al contado de los que los habian comprado en los E.-Unidos de los introductores mismos. por lo que podran venderlos mas baratos que ninguna otra persona en Taos se alegraran de que sus parroquianos vengan a verlos y a ecsaminarlos, pues que no es trabajo el ensenarlos.

ROBERTO CARY.
JAMES H. QUINN.

Santa Fe Julio 1848.

SPENCER Y SABINE,

TIENEN el placer de informar a sus Amigos y a los Ciudadanos de Santa Fe y de sus cercanias que han abierto su Establesimiento de

RELOJERIA, JOYERIA,

y de Composturas en la Esquina, Nord Oeste de la Plaza, donde hallaran un buen surtido de CAJAS de MUSICA, PERFUMES, ZAPATOS de Mujer, GUANTES &c. Suplen a los Oficiales, Soldados y a los Ciudadanos, de generos *RELOJES, JOYAS,* y de *CAJAS* de *MUSICA, ARREGLADAS, GARANTIZADAS.* Entren Vean a la Muestra del RELOJ.

Ssnta Fe Julio 7, 1848. n33-3t

LLEGADA DEL CORREO.—Mr. Smith, quien, salio de aqui en compania de G. R. Gibson, con un correo para los E.-Unidos el 28 de Abril ultimo, volvio a esta Ciudad en la tarde del 17 del corriente; dilatandose nomas que diez y nueve dias desde el Fuerte Leavenworth a esta Ciudad, Esta, creemos, es la mas pronta vuelta que nunca se haya hecho por ninguna de las personas aquienes se les ha encomendado el correo. Mr. Smith nos trajo papeles, cuyas fechas alcanzan hasta el 24 de Junio, y por ellos sabemos, que la paz, esta ya hecha, habiendo sido aprobada por el Gobierno Mejicano segun y como fue modificada y ratificada por nuestro Congreso. Tambien trahe noticias de alguna importancia, con respecto a las revoluciones que hay en Europa, las que no publicamos esta semana.

Enganando esta Juanita
Al Senor que la enamora;
Pero el responde: Senora,
¿Eso es verdad o mentira?
Ella dice, dulce dueno,
Toda es suya el alma mia;
Pienso en V, todo el dia,
De noche con V. sueno.
Diga, Senor, no le admira
La virtud de quien le adora?
Pero el responde Senora?
¿Eso es verdad o mentira?
Ella dice: si la suerte
Una corona me diera
Cuan gustoso la perdiera,
Mi dueno por no perderte.
Su querida solo aspira
A que la ame; cual le adora
Pero el responde: Senora,
¿Eso es verdad o mentira?

Epitafio de un Celoso.

Este difunto era Esposo
Y los celos lo mataron:
De exemplar tan horroroso
Los demas escarmentaron,
Pues ya ninguno es celoso.

CORREOS.—Hemos tenido grandes incombenientes todo este ano por falta de correos regulares, y la estacion del ano, es ahora tal, qne si alguna vez, al presente debiamos tenerlos mas que de lo regular mas ellos no lo han hecho ni lo hacen: por que se han pasado hasta dos meses sin saber ni aun siquiera una palabra de noticias oficiales de los Estados; esperamos que el autual Congreso, dara las necesarias providencias para la mas pronta correspondencia y seguridad de los correos. Tanto el bien publico, como los intereses particulares, han sufrido mucho por dicha causa, y sobre todo, es cosa fuerte, que unos hombres comprendidos en el servicio de su pays, en tierra estrangera, y lejos de sus hogares, se les prive de la gratitud y gusto de oir de sus amigos, tan solo porque al Gobierno le pueda costar un poco mas de dinero para embiar frecuentemente correos regulares. Estamos muy persuadidos, que el Congreso establecera con eficacia, una correcta linea de correos para que no estemos incomunicados por meses, sin tener noticias ni de nuestro gobierno ni de nuestros amigos.

YUCATAN.—Un numero de Jovenes destinados a reforzar el ejercito, han mostrado grande deseo para ir a ayudar a los blancos de Yucatan. Muchos se han alistado juntamente con migo y es decir, que nna partida de 400, o 500 hombres, puede prepararse con mucha facilidad. Todos aquellos que deseen pasar el verano en un pays deleitable, antes que volver a sus hogares en triste estacion, no pueden hallar mejor pays que Yucatan; y de este modo serviran para que asistan a los blancos contra las crueldades de los Indios, beneficiandose ellos mismos inmensamente.

Se admitiran las comunicaciones sobre objetos de interes publico, pero se solicita que sean cortas.

Un ejercito sin disciplina, perjudica mas al Estado que al enemigo.

El senor don Alarico
Con todo y ser un borrico,
En un ano se hizo rico,
En la aduana de Tampico.

Nombramiento por el partido Democratico.—Para Presidente, General Lwis Cass del Estado de Michagan.—Para Vice Presidente. General Wm. O. Butler, del Estado de Keutucky.—Nombramiento por el partido de Whig.—Para Presidente, General Zachary Taylor, del Estado de Virginia, para Vice Presidente Milard Philmore del Estado de N. York

Tenemos entendido, que en las cercanias de Wagon Mound, los indios, estan muy molestos, atacando casi todos los trenes de carros que por alli pasan.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

BY OLIVER P. HOVEY.] SANTA FE, N. M., AUGUST 8, 1848. [VOL. 2—NUMBER 37

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE REPUBLICAN will be published *Tri-Monthly*, and issued to to our subscribers (once in every ten days) at the *low price* of "SEVEN DOLLARS" a year, or three dollars and fifty cents for *six months*—two dollars for three months; to be printed in Spanish and English—payments invariably in advance. No subscription for a less time than three months. No papers will be forwarded until the subscription is paid—Arrangements are now made so as to forward our papers to any part of the Territory, immediately after publication without fail.

Subscribers will please forward their names and residence as soon as possible. Persons living in the city will have their papers left at their residence if desired

Office on the North-East corner of the Plaza, next door to the Quartermaster's Office.

SINGLE COPIES, twenty-five cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of TEN LINES or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. HOTEL.

SANTA FE, N. M.

THE Undersigned having leased the above house situated on the South East side of the Plaza, having thoroughly repaired and renovated the same, is now prepared to accommodate boarders, or persons visiting Santa Fe, in as good, if not a better style than any other house in this city. They are well supplied with beds, and large and ventilated rooms. The table has everything that the market will afford. The bar has the best of liquors of every kind, and also an ice house, the only one in the city. Attached to the house is a splendid pasture and a large correll for animals, and the only one in the vicinity of Santa Fe.

N B No pains will be spared to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. HUMPHREY & COULTER

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848. n30-tf

INDEPENDENCE HOUSE.

MR. A. M. COPELAND, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just purchased the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. C. Moody, and rented the large and commodious house known as the Santa Fe House, where he will be happy to serve all persons who may favor him with a call in the very best style. He would just say to the officers of the army—merchants and citizens, that he will wait upon them at all hours and in a manner that will as he trusts, be satisfactory to all

N. B. The subscriber having made proper arrangements, has opened a boarding house and is now able to accommodate his friends and customers with *good board*, and on terms as reasonable as any other house in this city, and in as good a style, with equal, if not better accommodations.

N. B. In connexion to the house, he has a large and commodious correl, stable &c., for animals.

TAOS HOTEL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Taos and vicinity, and all persons visiting this place, that they have lately opened a large and commodious house for the benefit of the public, and they will be happy to have all their friends, and persons visiting this place, give them a call.

N. B. Their table is supplied with the very best the market can afford. Their terms are moderate.

☞ They have many large and ventilated rooms for transient or permanent boarders, and good lodgings, and are also prepared to take good care of all animals that may be entrusted to them. FLORENCE & POINTER.

Taos, July 31, 1848. n36-tf

200 PAIR Dragoon and other spurs, for sale by W. MITCHELL.

Santa Fe, July, 24, 1848. n35-3t

J. M. WHITE & BROTHER,

CHEAP MERCHANTS,

AND Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *MILITARY GOODS, CLOTHING AND CLOTHS*, Dry Goods of all kinds, fashions and varieties, of the very latest styles, a few steps from the north-east corner of the Plaza and directly opposite the Independedce House, Have just opened their entire Stock of Goods, being the very best selection ever brought to this Country, both for Officers of the Army—Citizens, and Citizen Soldiers, which they now offer sale

Cheaper than the Cheapest;

THIS Stock consists in part of Calicos, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Jean, Summer Goods for Pants, and Coats, Lawns, Muslins, Laces, Merinos, Alpacas Silks, Satins H'dkfs, Hose, Sashes, Toys, Fancy Goods of all kinds, Beads, Rings, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

For officers, soldiers and citizens, of the very latest fashions,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for men and women, hardware, tinware and cutlery, of all kinds, all of which they offer for sale as cheap and on as reasonable terms as any other merchants in this city.

☞ Dont Forget the Place, ☜

and dont forget to call and examine the Goods. The subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any one.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS

About returning to the States can purchase suits here as cheap as at home.

CITIZENS will do well to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ In addition to the above stock, they have a large assortment of Fine and Superior Groceries.

July 22, '48 n35-tf

WOOD & HICKS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

On the North-West corner of the Plaza.

AT THE STAND FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. C. BLUMNER.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city, and surrounding country, that they have just removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr C. Blumner, where they have opened the largest and best stock of goods ever opened in this city. Their stock was selected expressly for this market—consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Tin-ware. Groceries, &c., &c. Military cloths, Casimeres, casinetts and summer goods, also muslins, laces, merinos, alpacas, lawns, and in fact every thing that a person might wish to purchase. Likewise all kinds of

GROCERIES.

Spruce and lemon syrup, &c, &c

Please call and examine We will sell as reasonable as any other house in this place for cash Santa Fe, July 22, 1848. n35-tf

WM. MITCHELL,

DIRECTLY opposite the Establishment of Eugene Leitsendorfer & Co., at the sign of *EFECTOS NEUVOS*, Would respectfully inform all of the Citizens, Officers and Soldiers of New Mexico, that he wishes to sell out his stock of Goods, at Bargains, to suit purchasers, as he is determined not to be undersold by any Merchants in this city. He would also say that he has a large stock selected expressly for this market, such as all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silks, Satins, Hd'kfs, Queensware, Glassware, and a fine assortment of *GROCERIES*, also

Ready Made Clothing,

Which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

Mexicans and Americans will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He has also a splendid assortment of

CUTLERY,

Spurs, Looking Glasses, of all sizes. Toys, Jewelry, Combs, Head Dresses, and every thing in that line.

Santa Fe, July 18. 1848. n35-tf

Rebosos; Rebosos;

16,000 DOLLARS Worth of assorted Rebosos direct from the Fairs of San Juan and Guadalajara.

☞ Call at the houses of Houghton & Folger, and Dallam and Findlay. n26tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Stock of Southern and Eastern Goods heretofore to be found in the house of *HOUGHTON & FOLGER*, have this day been sold and transfered to the House of *E LEIETSENDORFER & CO*, where our friends will now find in the combined Establishment, the newest and freshest Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors from the United States—and all the varieties of Goods from Southern Mexico. We ask a continuance of favors from our former friends and customers. n34-tf

Santa Fe, } E LEITSENDORFER, & Co.
July, 18 } HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

☞ More Southern Goods!!! ☜

AT HOUGHTON AND FOLGER'S, & DALLAM & FINDLAY'S

300 doz. Cordovanes,
4 doz fine southern blankets,
15 doz almas de pelo,
200 bridle bits and spurs,
32 doz. mule ropes,
2 saddles,
400 yds. oil cloth,
7 doz silk sashes,
4 doz. ladie's silk hose,
1 bale English red cloth for uniforms,
2000 lbs southern tallow.

Santa Fe, June 5, 1848. n30-2t

NOTICE.

Good grazing for all kinds of stock

At the very low price of ONE DOLLAR & 50 cts., per month!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to take in any amount of stock to feed, at the very low price of one dollar and fifty cents per month, a head, for any kind of stock.

He would also inform the public that his pastures and grazing grounds are large, and supplied with good watering privileges, and the best quality of grass, and a plenty of it. No pains will be spared in attending to the stock that should be entrusted to his care. He has many hands, and they are all well armed so as ot defend the stock from the Indians

N B He holds himself responsible for all stock entrusted to his keeping, (death and accident excepted) unless it should be run off by the Indians, of which there is little or no danger, as he is well provided with arms and hurdders, and he has large and commodious corralls for them at night if necessary.

All persons wishing their stock to be sent out immediately, will please call on Mr. James Giddings, who will receive them and send them to the grazing camp

The subscribers pastures are only twenty or thirty miles from this city, in the vicinity of Galisteo MANUEL CHAVIS.

References, Hon. Joab Houghton, Chas. Blumner, O. P. Hovey, Abell & Duvall Wm. S Smith, J. M Giddings, and all the Americans who have lived in Santa Fe any length of time.

Santa Fe, May 30, 1848. n29-tf

New Goods.

AT THE well known Wholesale and retail Store of E Loitensdorfer, & Co, will be received in all the coming weeks, one of the largest and best assortments of goods ever offered for sale in New Mexico. Prints of every quality—domestic cloths—casimeres—casinets—Merinoes—Silks—hard ware—crockery—Queen's and tin ware &c. Also, wines and liquors, sugars and teas, tobacco and cigars of the best quality, oysters, sardines, pickles, sugar coffee and every variety of groceries

Intending to forward a large amount of the above stock to Chihuahua, the subscribers invite their old friends and customers to call immediately. E. LEITSENDORFER & Co.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n30tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Santa Fe, and vicinity that they have taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. John Scolly, where they will shortly open a large and splendid assortment of staple and fancy goods of every description, including Dry Goods—Groceries—Hardware—Queenswere, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes &c. &c, which will be sold at wholesale or retail on as favorable terms as at any other house in this city. Please give us a call. It is no trouble to show goods.

WEBB & DOAN.

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848 n30-tf

New and Cheap Goods!!

DALLAM & FINDLAY,

WOULD Say to the public, that they are now in possession of a complete stock of Goods, consisting in part of prints, bleached and brown domestics, drills; blue, bleached and printed casinets, casimeres and cloths, shoes, hosiery, cigars and liquors of every variety, all of which they are anxious to sell on the most accommodating terms. They are likewise in receipt of a large stock of goods from the South, embracing every article of Mexican production.

Purchasers will please give them a call.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n 30-tf

CHEAP GOODS!

THE undersigned would respectfully render their thanks to the citizens of the Valley of Taos, for their generous support since they have commenced the mercantile business in Taos, and would further remark that they are now in receipt of goods, which have been selected with care and attention, and which were purchased to suit the market. We have bought the goods for cash from those who purchased them direct from the importers, which will enable us to sell lower than any other house in Taos. We with pleasure invite our friends and customers to call and examine our goods, which it will be no trouble to show.

ROBERT CARY.
JAMES H. QUINN.

Taos, June 24, 1848. n32-tf

In the Santa Fe counta circuit court, June term, A. D. 1848.

B. Larregoete, v. s. *Jesus Arce.*

NOW at this day, comes the said plaintiff, and by his Attornies, and the said defendent not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the court that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for seven hundred and thirty one dollars; and that his property has been attached, and that he be and and appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of October next, and plead to the action aforesaid, with in two days of the commencement of the court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold, to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court. A true copy of the order.

Angney & Oxey, Att'y for plaintiff.

Attest;
J. M. GIDDINGS, clerk.

Santa Fe, July 18, 1848 n34-4t

In the Santa Fe Circuit Court, June term, A. D. 1848.

J. Nangle v. s. *J. Turner, Francis Teabout and C. E Allen.*

NOW at this day comes the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, and the said defendants not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by their Attorney, it is ordered by the court, that the said defendants, J Turner, F. Teabout and C. E Allen, be notified that a suit has been commenced against them, on account, for fous hundred and eighteen dollar and ninety one cents, and that their property has been attached, and that unless they be and appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, N. M. on the fourth Monday of October next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the court, Judgement will be rendered against them and their property, sold to satisfy the same. and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court.

A true copy of the order,

Murray F. Tuley Att'y for plaintiff,

Attest;
J. M. GIDDINGS, *clerk.*

Santa Fe, June 18, 1849 n34-4t

MR. W. B. SKILLENGER,

BEGS leave to inform all those who are fond of reading, that in connection with his Billiard Saloon, he has a large collection of late and Popular Novels, which he offers to loan on reasonable terms.

Santa Fe, July 18, 1848. n34-tf.

THE REPUBLICAN.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

LIVER P. HOVEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, August 9, 1848.

AN ORDER, has just been issued from Gen. Price, ordering Col. Newby's regiment to consentrate at Las Vegas within ten days, from whence they will take up their line of march for the U. S.

Arrivals at the United States Hotel during the past week, from the United States, Chihuahua, Taos and other places, amounts to over seventy five. We are glad to see the U. S. Hotel doing such a smashing business, as none are more deserving.

Arrivals at the Independence House during the past week, 40. We are happy to say that Mr. Copeland is doing justice to his numerous customers, by providing for them the best the country affords. Strangers, give him a call.

☞ Capt. McKissack, formerly Quarter Master of this post, has just returned from the south, but we do not know whether he is to enter upon his former duties or not; but we are certain that we would be happy to have him remain with us.

☞ It is expected that the troops from the south will reach here in the course of this week, and it is also expected that they will leave in a very short time for their homes, well contented with a soldier's life.

We have resided in this country during its occupation by our troops, and we can say this much. that the troops that have occupied and constituted the 9th military department, have done justice to themselves and their country, and where occasions have occurred, they have *shown themselves* ready and axnious to meet the enemy.

☞ We call the attention of our many readers to the advertisement of Mr. White, who has opened a Commission and Forwarding House, opposite El Paso.

☞ Business still continues BRISK with all the Traders who advertise in our paper, and we do still continue to advise people of the city and country, to look at our advertising columns, before purchasing. Hand in your advertisements, and let the printer live.

Capt. Enos, Quarter Master for this post, arrived some few days since, but owing to indisposition, has not yet entered upon his duties.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PRICE AND STAFF.—Gen. Price, Adj't. Prince, Capt. McKissack, Capt. Garrison, Dr. Simpson, Lt. Dyer and Mr. Collins, reached this city on the 4th inst. The General and his Staff all look fine; and seemingly in good health. They bring no news of importance. Every thing was quiet in Chihuahua when they left that place. News had been received previous to their departure, that some of the States below Chihuahua had rebelled; but this is believed to be a mere Mexican Report.—The traders that have left this place for Chihuahua were to concentrate near El Passo, and send agents to the city of Chihuahua in order to ascertain on what conditions their goods could be entered.

We are exceedingly happy to see Gen. Price return in such fine health, and with the same military air and spirit that he has ever maintained since his entrance upon the field. He has three times, at the head of a small force, met the enemy, and three times has he come off victorious, over an enemy whose force on all occasions has been the strongest—but not more firm and determined.

THE SIX PER CENT DUTY.—The levying of this duty on the American goods, coming into this territory, has caused a great deal of dissatisfaction and trouble. With all due deference to the wisdom of those who institcted it, we must say that it is certainly burdensome, and highly injudicious. For instead of operating as a contribution from the enemy (for the purpose of lessening conquering country's expenses—the legitimate object of every duty of this character,—it operates as a heavy tax on the army and American citizens, who constitute the principal portion of the consumers.

In justice to Gen. Price, we must state that it was imposed by him in pursuance to instructions from Head Quarters at Washington, to which source we look anxiously for its speedy removal. We cannot but believe that if the Government was fully aware of the consequences of this six per cent duty, that no time would be lost in removing it.

Late arrivals from the U. States.

"The Telegraph," as Mr. F. X. Aubry has been very appropriately styled, on account of the unparallelled rapidity of his travelling, arrived on the 5th, bringing late and important intelligence from Col. Gilpin's command on the plains.

Mr. Aubry states that Col. Gilpin had two severe and decisive engagements with the Indians. The first took place on the 9th of last month, on the Cimmaron. The Colonel's force amounted to but forty men, while that of the Indians, (who were Pawnees,) were very numerous. Thirty of the enemy were killed, while the Colonel's command sustained no loss, and had but few wounde. On the other occasion the American force numbered one hundred, and encountered the Comanches, several hundred strong, in the vicinity of Mann's Fort. Here also, Col Gilpin was victorious, his command meeting with no loss. and killing twenty of the enemy. We are heartily gratified that the Colonel has at last had a chance to display his efficiency as an officer.—He possesses rare abilities, and is the very soul of bravery and gallantry.

It is further stated by Mr. Aubry, that news had arrived in the United States that Frence fickleness had torn down their newly erected Republican Government, and erected an Empire in its stead, placing the crown on the head of Louis Napoleon.

The death of Lt. Col. Wharton, 1st Regt. U. S. Dragoons, and commanding officer at Fort Leavenworth, is also announced.

The celebrated "Jim Beckwith," also arrived on the 7th, bringing a mail. The news is not very important. Not a word was received in relation to the discharge of the troops under Gen. Price's command. It is stated in a letter from Washington to a Cincinnatti paper, that Bvt. Lt. Col, Washington of the 3d Regt. U. S. Artillery, has been appointed Civil and Military Governor of New Mexico, and that he had received orders to march for Santa Fe by way of Chihuahua, in the shortest possible time. His command consists of three companies of the 2d, and one of the 1st regiments of Dragoons and one company of the 3d artillery. His arrival may be expected in a short time. It is also stated that Maj. Beall of the 1st Dragoons has been order'd with the three companies of that regt. now under his command, into California.

MR. F. X. AUBRY.—This gentleman travels with a rapidity almost super-natural. He made the trip going in—a distance of over eight hundred miles—in seven days and a half, and on his coming out, he made the distance between the middle Cimmaron Spring and this place, in less than two days. The enterprize that is capable of accomplishing such Herculean tasks, certainly deserves, and we sincerely hope, will receive the most ample reward. Its legitimate recompense is the fortune of an Astor or a Girrard.

ARMY ORDER.

The following are extracts from General Orders No. 25, dated Adj't. General's Office, Washington June 8, 1848.

5. The Volunteers in New Mexico, under Brig Gen. Price, will be marched by their own proper officers, the Missouri troops to Independence, the Illinois troops to Alton, where they will be paid and mustered out of service—the former under the direction of Lt Col. Wharton—the latter by the commanding officer at Jefferson Barracks, who will repair to Alton by the day of their arrival.

8. The Paymaster General will take the necessary measures to pay the volnnteers at the several points, as soon as they can be mustered for discharge.

One regiment of infantry and four companies of dragoons, (old establishment) are to be sent to California, and two companies are ordered to New Mexico. The eight companies of artillery, remaining with the "Army of Occupation," will, according to previous instructions, take post. for the present, on the left bank of the Rio Grande,

Brevet Lieut. Col. Washington is ordered to Santa Fe, to assume the duties of Governor of the Territory of New Mexico; and Brig. Gen. Kearney to Jefferson Barracks, in this State, to take command at that post. The recruiting officers and those on leave of absence, are to repair to the points designated as the place for their regiment's diesharge.—*Ind. Expositor.*

Can it be Possible?

Can it be possible, as Rumor says, that the Troops are all to de withdrawn from this Territory, with the exception of three companies of regulars? Can it be possible that our Government, after paying some fifteen millions of money for this country, can be so imprudent as to leave it unprotected? Can it be possible that we are to be left exposed to ravages and incursions of the merciless tribes of savages by which we are surrounded? Can it be possible, that after invading this country, conquering and occupying it, acknowledging the citizens as citizens of the United States, and punishing all those who should take up arms against us as traitors to their country, are now to be cast off with out protection? Can it be possible that after peace is made, and this country becomes a part of the United States, that the inhabitants, who are now thrown upon our country for protection are to be left unprotected? Can it be possible that American citizens who have already emigrated to this country, with the determination of settling here and traders, who have every cent they possess, now invested in merchandize, and opened here for sale, without the least prospect of disposing of such property, are also to be left unprotected? We repeat, can it be possible that our government, after contending this long for a country which has now, at last, become a part of our Union, and which at this present time *contains rising of Twenty thousand Savage Indians*, who have never ceased their hostilities during its occupation by a large force of our troops, are still to be permitted to continue them? Can it be possible that our country does believe that all of the Mexican citizens of this Territory have become loyal, true and faithful citizens of the United States? Is it to be believed by any reasonable and sensible men, who are acquainted with the natural disposition of the influential Mexicans of this country, that they are satisfied with their present prospects, and will join hand hand as people of one nation, with that confidential friendship which becomes Americans? NO!! We say this cannot be the case, but on the contrary, they will be the first, if an opportunity occurs, to raise another insurrection.—We do not say that they all will rebel, nor do we brlieve it, but a few, we believe, will; and that few would be *sufficient to render it impossible* for three companies of troops to be the least protection to those who have a desire to remain peaceable. Can our government be justified in this, saould it be the case?

Now we must say that we do believe that the present commander of this post, will not leave it until troops can arrive, sufficient to garrison the country. Rumor says that there are five companies of regulars from Gen. Wool's command, now on the march for this place, by way of Chihuahua, and also two companies of artillery with *Governor Washington.*

TEXAS, NEW MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—If the following official act of the Government of the State of Texas be not meant as a joke at the expense of the President of the U. States, who has heretofore in his messages to Congress declared New Mexico to be a province of Mexico conquered by the arms of the U. States, it must be set down as comprehending a pretension even more groundless than the President's own claim that by the annexation of Texas the jurisdiction of the United States was extended to the Rio Grande.

PREAMBLE AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the State of Texas has never parted with the jurisdiction over any of her territory; and whereas Santa Fe is a part of the integral territory of the State of Texas; and whereas it is believed the people of Santa Fe have attempted to establish a separate government, which if the attempt should be successful, would be in direct violation of the rights of Texas; Therefore—

SEC. 1, Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to lay this subject before the proper authorities of the United States, and to use their utmost endeavors to have such measures taken by the Government of the United States as will secure Texas from any encroachments upon her rights by the people of Santa Fe.

SEC. 3, Be it further resolved. That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and required to issue his proclamation to the people of Santa Fe, to organize their country under the laws of the State of Texas; and that he also request the President of the United States to issue orders to the military officers stationed in Santa Fe, to aid the officers of Texas in organizing the country of Santa Fe, and the 11th judicial district of the State of Texas, and enforcing the laws of this State, if it should be necessary to call upon said officers of the United States to put down any resistance to the laws of Texas.—*Liberty Tribune.*

The following are extracts from the President's Message;

"New Mexico is a Frontier Province, and has never been of any considerable value to Mexico. From its locality it is naturally connected with our western settlements."

"The Provinces of New Mexico and the Californias are contiguous to the territories of the United States, and if brought under the government of our laws, their resources—mineral, agricultural, manufacturing and commercial,—would soon be developed."

"These advantages, in which the whole commercial world would participate, would at once be secured to the United States, by the cession of this territory; while it is certain that as long as it remains a part of the Mexican dominions, they can be enjoyed neither by Mexico herself, nor by any other nation."

The commissioner of the United States were authorized to agree to the establishment of the Rio Grands as the boundary, from its entrance into the Gulf to its intersection with the southern boundary of New Mexico, in latitude about thirty two degrees, and to obtain a cession to the United States of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, and the privilege of the right of way across the isthmus of Tehuantepec.—The boundary of the Rio Grande, and the cession to the United States of New Mexico and Uppor California, constituted an ultimatum, which our commissioner was, under no circumstances, to yield."

"The cessian to the United States by Mexico, of the provinces of New Mexico and the Californias, as proposed by the commissioner of the U. States, it was believed, would be more in accordance with the convenience and interests of both nations, than any other cession of territory which it was probable Mexico could be induced to make."

"There is another consideration which induced the belief that the Mexican Government might even desire to place this province under the Government of the United States. Numerous bands of fierce and warlike savages wander over it, and upon its borders. Mexico has been, and must continue to be, too feeble to restrain them from committing depredations, robberies and murders, not only upon the inhabitants of New Mexico itself, but upon those of the other states of Mexico. It would be a blessing to all these northern states to have their citizens protected against them by the power of the United States. At this moment, many Mexicans, principally females and children, are in captivity among them. If New Mexico were held and governed by the United States, we could effectually prevent these tribes from committing such outrages, and compel them to release these captives and restore them to their families and friends"

"In proposing to acquire New Mexico and the Californias, it was known that but an inconsiderable portion of the Mexican people would be transferred with them, the country embraced within these provinces being chiefly an uninhabited region.

"Early after the commencement of the war, New Mexico and the Californias were taken possession of by our forces. Our military and naval commanders were ordered to conquer and hold them, subject to be disposed of by a treaty of peace. These provinces are now in our undisputed occupation, and have been so for many months, all resistance on the part of Mexico having ceased within their limits. I am satisfied that they should never be surrendered to Mexico.—Should Congress concur with me in this opinion. and that they should be retained by the United States as indemnity, I can perceive no good reason why the civil jurisdiction and laws of the United States should not at once be extended over them. To wait for a treaty of peace, such as we are willing to make, by which our relations towards them would not be changed, cannot be good policy; whilst our own interest, and that of the people inhabiting them, require that a stable, responsible, and free government under our authority should, as soon as possible, be established over them. Should Congress, therefore, determine to hold these provinces permanently, and that they shall hereafter be considered as constituent parts of our country, the early establishment of territorial governments over them will be important for the more perfect protection of persons and property; and I recommend that such territorial governments be established. It will promote peace and tranquility among the inhabitants, by allaying all apprehension that they may still entertain of being again subjected to the jurisdiction of Mexico. I invite the early and faverable consideration of Congress to this imporatnt subject."

HURRAH FOR TAOS.—Florence & Pointer, of Taos, have lately open'd a fine and slendid Hotel in that place; and we are certain that the proprietors are competent of doing justice to their many patrons, and give satisfaction to all who favor them with a call.

It is intended to unite the 1st regi. of dragoons in California. Col Washington, 3d artillery, has command of the detachment destined for the regions of Sante Fe, and is to be Governor of New Mexico, and that vicinity. The other troops, under Gen Wool, in the valley of the Rio Grande, are to be drawn without delay, and stationed to its northwest, occupying Fts, Polk and Brown The volunteer regiments are to be embarked for New Orleans, with a view to their being speedily mustered out of service, according to law.—*St. Louis Organ.*

Offic al information has been received at the war department, of the ratification of the treaty. An order was sent to Gen. Wool now at Monterey to despatch one company of the 3d mounted artilley towdrago Santa Fe, escorted by one company of the dragoons.

☞ Lt Love has just arrived from the South, with one company of Dragoons. Maj. Walker's battalion is expected in a very few days.

F. X. AUBRY,

WILL receive, in a few days, a large Stock of the Leading Articles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, &c. &c., that he will Wholesale at reduced prices for Cash. F. X. AUBRY.

Santa Fe August 7, 1848. n37-tf

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber having established a House at the town of Frontera, opposite El Passo, on the American side of the Rio del Norte, for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business, offers his services to his Friends and the Public.

He also has on hand a well assorted Stock of Merchandize, consisting of Lienzos, Manta, Prints, Hardware, Queenswars, Groceries, &c. &c.

Traders passing to and from Chihuahua, will find at his establishment, Coorn Provisions, and all other articles usually required by a Train of Wagons.

Frontera August 7, 1848. T. F. WHITE.

Refer to

HON. J. HOUGHTON, Santa Fe,

n37-tf DR. H. CONNOLLY, Chihuahua.

EL REPUBLICANO.

PUBLILCADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 37

Santa Fe Augosto 9, 1848.

Acaba de llegar un correo de los Estados Unidos pero no trae noticias de importancia. Se dice que vendran unos mil y quinientos hombres de tropa de linea para guarnecer este pays, y ademas dos companias de artilleria. Al Gobernador Washington se le espera dentro de pocas semanas Sera Gobernador y Comandante Militar hasta quel Territorio sea organizado.

Llegada del General Price y de su Estado Mayor.—El General Price, Capitanes Mr. Kyssack, Garrison, el Ayudante Prince, el Doctor Simpson, el Teniente Dyer y el Sr. Collins llegaron a esta Ciudad el 4 corriente. Tanto el General como los Senores de su Estado mayor aparentan gozar escelente salud. No traen noticias de importancia, todo estaba pacifico en Chihuahua cuando salieron de esa Ciudad. Antes que salieran se habia recibido la noticia de que algunos Estados al Sur de Chihuahua habian repelido el tratado, pero se creia que esto era solo suposiciones de algunos Mejicanos.

Los Comerciantes que salieron de aqui para Chihuahua se estaban reuniendo cerca del Paso y debian enviar ajentes a Chihuahua para cerciorarse de los terminos en que sus generos serian admitidos.

Nos alegramos mucho de haber visto regresar al General Price tan robusto y con el mismo aspecto militar y *animo* que ha manifestado desde que entro en campana. Por tres veces hallandose con una cortas fuerzas ha encontrado al enemigo con numeros superiores y las tres veces ha salido victorioso por la superioridad de su pericia.

Traducido para el Republicano de Sta.Fe.

Se han recibido informes oficiales en el Ministerio de la guerra relativos a la ratificacion de la paz. Fue despachada una orden al General Wool, que se halla ahora en Monterrey, para que envie una compania del 3.° de Artilleria de Caballeria hacia Santa Fe, escoltada por una Compania de Dragones.

Se intenta reunir en California el 7mo. Regimiento de Dragones. El Coronel Washington del 3.° de Artilleria esta mandando el destamento destinado para Santa Fe y sera Gobernador de N.-Méjico y de aquellas cercanias. Las demas tropas al mando del General Wool, que se hallan en el Valle del Rio Grande, deberan ser retiradas sin dilacion, y ser estacionadas en su Nord-Oeste, ocupando los Fuertes Polk y Brown. Los Regimientos de Voluntarios deben ser embarcados para Nueva Orleans con la mira de ser pasados en revista y licenciados, segun la ley.

El Capitan Enos, Cuartel Maestre para este punto llego hace unos pocos dias, pero por causa de enfermedad no ha entrado todavia en el ejercicio de sus funciones.

Algunos jovenes patriotas Mejicanos han establecido un periodico en Puebla titulado el *Gladiador*, su objeto es el de establecer ciertas reformas en el Gobierno Mejicano y en la sociedad; y tambien el de hacer recivir un espiritu de nacionalidad en el pueblo.

El Capitan Turner, y el Teniente Maddison del Regimiento de Infanteria de Ylinoes y el Teniente Allen del Batallon del Misouri, quienes fueron a reclutar una partida, llegaron a esta Ciudad hace unos pocos dias. Trajeron con ellos unos trescientos o cuatrocientos reclutas, todos con buena salud, y parece pueden hacer un buen servicio para su pais.

La ultima semana, muchos de los Oficiales y Ciudadanos de esta Ciudad, hicieron una visita al Rio-Arriba, invitados por los Ciudadanos de aquellos puntos, para acistir a la celebracion del Dia de San Tiago y a las fiestas. Como estubimos presentes en la ocasion, no podemos menos que decir, que todo estaba muy hermoso y agradable. En la tarde del dia celebrado, hubo Bayle, y nunca hemos visto un otro tan placentero. En la tarde del siguiente dia, el General Newby hizo otro a los Ciudadanos de aquellos puntos, y estubo al gusto y satisfacion de todos.

Minas del N.-Mexico.—Sabemos por algunos de nuestros Cambistas, de que, en los Estados Unidos hay ya a la hora esta, considerable estimulo, con respecto a las muchas noticias de las riquesas que encierran en si, las numerosas minas de este Territorio. Parece que ya hay alla especuladores, y que comienzan a abrir sus ojos sobre este ramo. Copiamos aunque corto el siguiente parrafo, de un cambista.

"*Enganadores.*—El Wasinghton correspondsal del Filadelfia Norte Americano, precautela al publico, contra algunos enganadores que se han puesto flotando, por indigentes especuladores. Se han tomado pasos para sembrar las semillas de una inmensa especulacion, en las minas de Santa Fe, la cual especulacion, si el publico se ceba con ella, probara ser mas desastrosa que estas de las tierras del Este. Estas especulaciones de minas pueden ser numeriadas, entre las muchas serias perdidas, adquiriendo el Territorio cedido por Mejico."

Ahora, pudieramos informar a nuestros amigos de los Estados, que no estamos sabedores de que haya algunas personas en los Estados Unidos, que tengan algun derecho poder o titulo, sobre las minas de este Territorio, suficiente, a habilitarlos para emprender el trafico o especulacion de ellas, mas si tubiesen ellos reclamos propios, no necesitan ser mirados sobre como los *enganadores*. Es cosa cierta, que donde un hombre trabajando diariamente puede procurarse dos o tres onzas de oro por semana sin otro trabajo que colectar la tierra y lavarla, este, con propios y practicos mineros y maquinas, podria ciertamente proporcionarse una buena ganancia.

Es un hecho muy claro, de que hay muchas minas en este pays, que nunca han sido trabajasdas; ni tanpoco se ha trabajado jamas en este pays mina alguna de otro modo, que por mano, y esto tambien por hombres ignorantes e inespertos en el metodo, hasta muy ultimamente. En el cedimiento de este Territorio a los E.-Unidos, no consigue nuestro gobierno, unicamente, un pobre y esteril pays como lo tienen creido muchos, sino que consigue, uno de los paises mas ricos en minerales, del continente Americano. Sabemos claramente de hecho, que no esta muy distante el tiempo en que la publica opinion, se contradiga enteramente. Algunos preguntaran ¿porque no han sido trabajadas estas minas? ¿Y porque los capitalistas no han hecho atencion a ellas? No lo han hecho porque estan esperando tan solo a que llegue el tiempo propio, en el que puedan estar sus vidas y propiedades seguras de las muchas tribus de indios salvajes, que infestan este pais. Este pais y las muchas minas que hay en el, fueron exploradas, hace algunos anos, por ambos agentes Americano e Ingles, y sus relaciones han sido hechos, no solo al nuestro, sino que tambien al gobierno Ingles, de la mas lisonjera manera.

Viaje del Viejo Sandy a Egipto.

¿Ha hoido V. hablar del Viejo Sandy? Pues si no ahora lo oira de el. Soy Viejo, pero tengo tan frescas en mi memoria las muchas escenas de mi juventud, que me parece las estoy pasando. Cuando era yo moralbete y apenas habia entrado a la pubertud, tome la resolucion de viajar y propuse en mi mente dejar secretamente la casa de mis Padres, y visitar a Egipto por haber oido tanto hablar de el. No sabia por donde dirigir mis pasos, pero forme la idea de que estaria a muy poca distancia de mi pueblo nativo. En una hermosa manana de Septiembre, estaba mi Padre trabajando unas pocas varas de la puerta—mi Madre empenada en la limpieza de la casa, que es obligacion de las mugeres, (pero me duele muy mucho tener que decir, que ahora ya no tienen esa costumbre,) mi hermana, Kit, jugando con el nino, e yo preparandome para Egipto. ¡Oh! que grande felicidad sentia en mi al considerar que en muy poco tiempo dejaria el lugar, en el que, la mayor parte de los muchachos de mi edad tienen tan aborrecida la casa de Escuela, en cuyo establecimiento era yo castigado tres veces al dia por mis malos portes. Deje mi casa, y en el curso de una hora, tambien a mis amigos y todo aquello que mas apreciaba. Subi a un pequeno collado, y volvi la vista al pueblo, vi la Iglesia y la casa de escuela, lo contemple por un momento, ah! las lagrimas vinieron a mis ojos, y cayeron por mis mejillas tan gordas, que no puedo comparar; entonces conoci que habia obrado como joven inesperto: solo una cosa me detubo para volverme, y esta fue el llebar la idea de ser yo Senor de mi mismo: en esto recobre mis angustiados espiritus, dandome nuevo animo, me levante, eche mi lio sobre el hombro y prosegui mi camino por montes y valles, se me obscurecio la gloriosa luz celeste, y me vi precisado, para que descansaran mis tiernas y juveniles piernas, a sentarme a la orilla de un arroyo.

Apocos minutos de estar sentado, oi junto a mi, un ruido, en un bosquecito y percibi pronunciar en baja y distinta voz ¿quien puede ser? pienso que no nos ha visto, parece ser un buen muchacho, lo vere, y tendre una charla con el." Al dirigirse a mi, observe que tenia uniforme de soldado, tendria como seis pies de alto, gordo, ojos negros pequenos, y un par de grandisimas y largas patillas, su presencia me metio en horror, y estaba pronto para huir, cuando me hablo con tanta bondad y agradable modo, que todo el temor se me quito, serene mi semblante, y espere al antedicho personage misterioso; al momento se sento a mi lado y me dijo: bien, mi pequeno amigo, ¿no tiene miedo el hallarse solo en este parage? No Senor le respondi prontamente; ¿que camino, o adonde se dirige V, mi nino? Voy a Egipto; ¿a Egipto (*esclamo el como sorprehendido,*) si Senor; a Egipto, y ahora es el mero tiempo para mi caminata, creo que estara aun un poco distante, e yo tengo mucha hambre." ¿hambre? replico el estrano, ven con migo; no quiero que se diga de que un soldado viejo vio con hambre a un noble y prudente muchacho, y no lo socorrio;" me llebo al bosquecito, desato una pequena servilleta blanca, me dio algunos bollos, galletas y queso, lo que comi con prontitud, por haber estado sin probar ni un bocado desde el amanecer del dia anterior; asi que acabe de cenar, di las gracias a mi amigo, (cuya amistad fue tan estranamente formada,) eche mi lio sobre el hombro, y me puse otra vez en camino para Egipto. Era de noche y estaba muy oscura, me acorde entonces de los cuentos que me contaba mi madre de los difuntos que eran grandes y largos, y mucho mas me acongojaba cuando la ligera brisa hacia rechinar los arboles y arbustos por donde yo pasaba; no obstante, venci, todas estas estranas y frivolas fantacias, imaginando que estaba ya cerca el fin de mi jornada.

Segui mi camino por entre bosques, penascos, arroyos, y pantanos, hasta que me vi tan sumamente cansado, que me fue necesario parar: en este estado me acoste debajo de un arbol, y ademas muerto de hambre: entonces, ¡oh entonces! me acorde del pudin; pasteles y otras muchas cosas delicadas que estaban delante de mi el dia anterior en la casa de mis Padres. Ya habia determinado dejar frustrado mi viaje, y estaba casi resuelto para regresar a mi casa, cuando devise una pequena e imperfecta luz, en una casa, a distancia de una milla. Grandes Cielos! Esclame. Ves una una luz! supongo *debe ser Egipto*. ¡O cuan feliz me contaba! Pasados pocos minutos ya me halle al frente de una pequena pero hermosa Cabana. Mi corazon saltaba de gozo cuando di un ligero golpe en la puerta. Al momento se abrio, y una Senorita que ya pasaba de sus treinta anos con mucho carino me invito a que entrara. Asi que pase el umbral halle todas las cosas hermosas y confortables. una pequena mesa de pino, estaba en el centro del cuarto con libros y papeles, un fogon en un rincon, con dos o tres rescoldos y una pequena caldera puesta al lado. Mi nueva conocida fue la primera en abrir conversacion. "Oh mi pequeno muchacho, estoy muy contenta de que hayas venido; anoche murio mi esposo. Mire a la puerta por donde habia entrado. Alli estaba tendido un cadaver. ¿Que hare? Pense primero dejar la casa. Pero entonces me hallaba obligado a pasar por donde estaba el muerto. Tube mucho miedo, fria respiracion corria por mis tremulos miembros, me puse detras de la Senorita que me parecia tener gran felicidad por haberme metido a su casa.

No tenga miedo, mi pequeno muchacho, mi esposo era uno de los mejores hombres. siempre hablo honestamente, y trabajo mucho para mantener su familia. Oh! nino mio, fue un buen Esposo.

Ya iba yo a hablar, cuando mi hostalera me informo que queria ir por agua, que la fuente estaba muy cerca, que distaba solo media milla de la casa. Use de toda la persuacion que pude para que se quedara, pero fue en vano. Todas las respuestas que me daba, eran "mi marido era buen hombre, no te saldra, fue a un otro mejor mundo," y en esto salio del cuarto. Despues que se fue me meti bajo la mesa, con mi corazon en el gasnate pensando en los cuentos de mi nodriza, pero sali muy pronto y me arrime a un rincon del cuarto con mi rostro cubierto. Apenas habia estado un minuto en esta disposicion cuando oi que se habia caido alguna cosa, pudiera ser esto algun gato o raton? No puedo decirlo. Lebante mis ojos maquinalmente hacia el cadaver. ¡Gran Cielo! ¿Que vi? Los paniques (moneda Inglesa chica) cayeron de sus ojos, fueron abiertos estos y dirigidos hacia mi, y para mas sorpresa y horror, vi al hombre muerto lebantar la cabeza, y entonces esclame. ¡Oh Dios! Oh Dios. ¿Que hare? El respondio, ¿para que vienes donde yo estoy? Estaba yo entonces bien sentado, oh querido lector, pudieras haberme visto. Mis cabellos estaban sumamente erizados y mis ojos casi salidos de sus cuencas. Ven ven, a mi." dijo, y al mismo tiempo me agarro con su mano. Me movi hacia el como si algun ser sobrenatural me llebase de la mano.—(*continuara.*)

El mentir de las Estrellas
Es muy seguro mentir,
Por que ninguno ha de ir
A preguntarselo a ellas.

Cuatro dientes quedaron
(Si bien me acuerdo) los dos
Elia, de una tos volaron,
Los otros dos, de otra tos;
Seguramente toser
Puedes ya todos los dias
Pues no tiene en tus encias
La tercera tos que hacer.

Los que quieren gemir y dar suspiros,
Y sus lagrimas compran con dinero,
Lloren oyendo heroicidades tristes;
Mas si quereis vosotros divertiros,
Venid a mi, que el amargor severo
De la verdad os disimulo en chistes.

A nuestros amigos N.-Mejicanos les advertiremos que ultimamente se nos han dado algunas comunicaciones escritas en Espanol que publicamos sin saber lo que contenian, pero que de aqui en adelante las haremos traducir, que las contestaremos, y de que haremos notar sus flacos en el rezonamiento, como *Criticos*.

F. X. AUBRY.

RECIBIRA dentro de pocos dias un grande surtido de generos de consumo de clase de Tejidos, de Aburrotes, de Quincalla, Dulces, Zapatos, Loza, &&&, los cuales vendera por mayor a precios muy reducidos al contado.

EL REPUBLICANO.

SE PUBLICARA TRES VECES CADA MES, UNO CADA DIEZ DIAS.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 37

PUBLICADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY

Santa Fe, Augosto 8, 1848.

EL REPUBLICANO.

El Segundo Tomo del Republicono. Sera publicado tres veces cada mes, al moderado precio de *siete pesos* por un ano. Tres pesos cuatro reales por seis meses. Dos pesos por tres meses. La Suscricion debera ser pagada adelantada. El periodico sera publicado en Espanol y en Ingles por *Olivero P. Hovey.* Las personas que gusten suscribirse, enviaran cuanto antes sus nombres a esta Oficina, pues se estan tomando medidas para remitir el papel a todas las partes del Territorio sin que falte.

La Oficina al Nord-Este de la Plaza, puerta inmediata al Despacho del Gobierno.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara en esta oficina a precios equitativos y en el mejor estilo occurriendo a ella, esquina Nord-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

NOTICIAS.

Tan barato como lo baratisimo.

GUILLERMO McKNIGHT y Compania. Numero 76. Tratantes por mayor y al menudeo en EFECTOS, ZAPATOS, BOTAS, SOMBREROS, CACHUCHAS, QUINCALLA &c. &c.

GUILLERMO McKNIGHT.

Generos Frescos y Baratos.

DALLAM Y FINDLAY avisan al Publico que tienen ahora en su posesion un surtido completo de generos, compuesto en partes de Indianas, Lienzos, Mantas, Mahon azul, Cordoncillo blanco y estampado, Casinetes, Casimires, Pano, Zapatos, Medieria, Cigarros Puros, y Licores de todas clases. Todo lo cual desean bender a precios equitativamente bajos.

Estan igualmente recibiendo un gran surtido de efectos de tierra afuera compuestos de todos los renglones de comercio Mejicano.

Suplican a los compradores que se sirvan visitar su Establecimiento.

Santa Fe Junio 6 1848.

DALLAM Y FINDLAY.

Santa Fe, Junio 8 '48. n30tf.

AL PUBLICO.

EL surtimiento de Efectos del sur y del Este que antes estaba en la Casa de Houghton & Folger, han sido vendidos y mudados a la Casa de Eugenio Leitsendorfer & Comp., dondenuestros amigos hallaran ahora en el unido Establemiento, los mas nuevos y frescos Efectos, abarrotes y licores de los Estados Unidos—y todas las variedades de Efectos del sur de Mejico, Pedinos a nuestros primeros amigos y Marchantes continuen faborreciendonos.

E. LEITSENDORFER & COMP.
HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

Santa Fe, Julio 18, de 1848.

GENEROS BARATOS.

LOS abajo firmados dan respetuosamente las gracias a los Ciudadanos del Valle de Taos por el liberal patrocinio que les han dado desde que empezaron a ejercer los negocios mercantiles en Taos, y les avisan al mismo tiempo de que estan recibiendo un surtido general de generos que han escojido con todo esmero y cuidado, adecuados para el pays; que los han comprado por dinero al contado de los que los habian comprado en los E.-Unidos de los introductores mismos, por lo que podran venderlos mas baratos que ninguna otra persona en Taos se alegraran de que sus parroquianos vengan a verlos y a ecsaminarlos, pues que no es trabajo el ensenarlos.

ROBERTO CARY.
JAMES H. QUINN.

Santa Fe Julio 1848.

Rebozos; Rebozos;

16,000 PESOS en Rebozos bien Surtidos accabados de llegar, [del: feria, de San Juan y de Guadalajara.

☞ En las tiendas de Houghton y Folger y de Dallam y Findlay. n26tf

Aviso.

Buenos pastos para toda clase de Animale al moderado precio de un peso cuatro reales al mes por cada cabeza.

Por el presente se avisa quel abajo firmado esta preparado para recibir en cuidado cualesquiera cantidad de Animales, al moderado precio 1. 50. al mes por cada cabeza de cualesquiera clase.

Al mismo tiempo informa al Publico que sus potreros y tierras de pastos son amplios y bien abasteeidos de buenas aguas privilejiadas; que los pastos son de la mejor clase y muy abundantes, y que no se escusara ningun medio para atender al cuidado de los Animales que le sean confiados. Tiene suficientes pastores todos bien armados para poder protejer los animales de los indios. N. B. se constituye responsable de los animales que sean puestos a su cuidado escepto cuando sean robados pos los gentiles, que mueran y de casos accidentales, de lo cual alli hay poco o ningun peligro, hallandose bien provisto de pastores bien armados y de corrales para encerrarlos de noche si fuere necesario

Todas las personas que deseen enviarle sus animales inmediatamente, se servirau dirijirse a Don Santiago M. Giddings, quien los recibira y remitira al parajo. Los pastos del que suscribe estan a solo veinte o treinta millas de esta Ciudad, en las proesimidades de Galisteo.

MANUEL CHAVES.

Noticia.

EN toda la semana que entra, la casa bien y de largo tiempo conocida de Eugenio Leitensdorfer y compania por sus ventas en gruezo y al menudeo, recivira uno de los mas grandes y mejores surtidos de efectos que hasta la fecha se han ofrecido en venta en el Nuevo Mexico: indianas de todas calidades, lienzos y mantas, panos, casimiras, casinetes, merinos, sedas, casimires, loza fina de toda clase y obras de oja de lata, vinos y licores, azucar y te, tabaco y puros de la mejor calidad, oxtiones y sardinas, cafe, con una variedad completa de cuasi toda especie de grocerias.

Los suscritores teniendo intencion de enviar para Chihuahua una cantidad considerable de los mencionados invitan a sus amigos y acostumbrados marchantes de solicitar inmediatamente lo que gusten de los referidos renglones.

EUGENIO LEITENSDORFER, & Co.

Santa Fe, June, 8th 1848. n30tf

Al Publico.

LOS abajo firmados respetuosamente avisan a los habitantes de Santa Fe y sus alrededores que han tomado la tienda anteriormente ocupada por Don Juan Scolly, donde dentro de pocos dias recibiran un grande y explendido surtido de los generos acostumbrados y de fantasia de todas discripciones, que abrazan generos de ropa, abarrotes, quincallas, loza, sombreros y gorros, zapatos &c &c. &c, Los cuales venderan por mayor y al menudeo a precios tan moderados como en cualesquiera otra tienda de esta Ciudad, Suplican los visiten, "no encontraran molestia en exhibir sus generos."

WEBB Y DOAN

Santa Fe Junio 8 1848. n30-tf

Noticia.

Mas Generos de Tierra afuera.

EN LAS CASAS DE HOUGHTON Y FOLGER Y DE DALLAM Y FINDLAY.

3000. Docenas de Cordovanes
4. Docenas Sarapes finos de tierra afuera
15. Armas de Pelo.
200. Frenos y Espuelas.
32. Docenas Cabestros.
2. Sillas de Montar
400 Yardas de Ule.
7. Docenas Fajas de Seda.
4. Docenas Medias de Seda
1. Tercio Pano Colorado Ingles para Unformes.
2000. Sebo de tierra afuera.

Santa Fe Junio 8 1848. n30.

WM. MITCHELL.

DIRECTAMENTE opuesto al Establecimiento de Eugenio Leitsendorfer Y Comp., donde esta un letrero que dice EFECTOS NUEVOS, tiene del honor de informar respectuosamente a todos los ciudadanos, oficiales, y Soldados de Nuevo—Mejico que desea vender enteramente su surtido de efectos, a determinados compradores, pues esta resulto a vender mas barato que ninguno otro comerciante de esta Ciudad. Tambien puede aregurar que tiene un grande surtido escogido espresamente para esta plaza. tal como todas clases de

EFECTOS.

Panos, Sombreros, Gorras, Botas, Zapatos, Sedas, Telas de lana y Seda, Mascadas. Merceria, Vidrieria, y un hermoso Surtido de Abarrotes, tambien

ROPA HECHA.

QUE VENDERA MUY BARATA POR DINERO,

Los Mejicanos y Americanos antes de comprar en otra parte pueden llegar a ver los efectos a su cara. Tambien tiene un grande surtido de

CUCHILLERIA,

Espuelas, Espejos, de todos tamanos, juguetes para ninos, joyeria, peynes, adornos de cabeza y todo lo corespondiente a esta clase.

J. M. WHITE Y HERMANO,

MERCADERES BARATOS.

Y TRATANTES por mayor y al menudeo en efectos militares, ropa, hecha, pano y generos de todas clases; las modas y variedades de los estilos mas recientes a unas pocas puertas de la esquina sud Oest de la plaza, enfrente de la Fonda de la Independencia, han abierto todo su surtido de generos, que son los mas bien escojidos que se hayan traido a este pays es para los oficiales del ejercito, lo ciudadanos i los soldados ciudadanos los cuales efrece en venta.

Mas Baratos que los Baratisimos—este surtido se compone de Indianas, Lienzos blancos y crudos, generos de pantalones para verano de casacas, musolinas, encajes, meritos alpacas de seda, panuelos de raso, medias, fajas, juguetes, generos de fantasia de todas clases. abalorios, sortijas &c

ROPA HECHA,

para oficiales, soldados, ciudadanos, de las ultimas modas, Botas y Zapatos, para hombres y mujeres, quincalla y ojalateria de todas clases, todo lo cual ofrece vender en tan buenos terminos, como cualquiera casa de comercio de esta ciudad. No olviden la casa, y no olviden de visitar la casa y de ecsaminar los generos, los abajo firmados han determinado que nadie venda mas barato que ellos

Los Oficiales y Soldados que estan regresando a sus hogares podran comprar ropa del uso tan barata como en los Estados. Los ciudadanos haran bien en visitarlos y en ecsaminar el surtido que tienen antes de comprar en otra parte.

En adicion al surtido ya indicado tienen un surtido superior de abarrotes finos. n35-tf

July 22, '48

WOOD Y HICKS,

tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo

EN TODO CLASE DE MERCADERIAS,

En la esquina, sud oeste de la Plaza, en la Tienda anteriormente ocupada por de CHARLES BLUNMER Los que suscriben respectuosamente avisan a los habitantes de esta Ciudad y de sus cercanias de que acaban de mudarse a la tienda anteriormente ocupada por de C. Blunmer, en la cual han abierto el mayor y mejor surtido de generos, que haya sido abierto en esta ciudad. Su surtido lo escojieron espresamente para esta plaza y consiste en

MERCADERIAS DE ROPA,

quincalla, ojalateria, abarrotes, &c. &c. Pano para militares, casimeris, casinetes, generos de verano, igualmente que musolinas, encajes, merinos, alpacas, y enfin cuanto una persona puede desear comprar. Tienen tambien toda clase de

ABARROTES,

Jarabes de Limon y Pruche Pino, &c. &c Sirvanse ir a verlos y ecsaminarlos los vendera tan baratos como en cualquiera casa de esta ciudad al contado.

Llamamos la atencion de nuestros lectores para que vean las columnas de avisos que insertamos en esta semana; por que si alguna vez ha tenido el pueblo ocasion faborable para hacer buenos tratos o empleos, ahora es la mejor. Miren bien las advertencias que hacen J. M. White, y hermano Wood y Hicks, si quieren saber donde se venden actualmente efectos baratos.

HORRORES EN YUCATAN.—El Corazon fallece al oir la siguiente relacion de las atrocidades que los indios han cometido en aquel distraido pais. Esto es noticiado por Don Justo Sierra, Comisionado de Yucatan ahora en Wasinghton Caballero de educacion, y sobrino de un distinguido Mejicano, el que (dice la Union) fue anteriormente echado de su pais por causa de sus principios liberales, tomo refugio en Tejas, de cuyo destino participo, y promovio su revolucion.

Durante el sitio de Valladolid, los indios salvages propusieron a los de la Ciudad, les embiasen comisionados para tratar la paz. El Padre parroco de ella, Eclesiastico joven de irreprensible conducta y bien conocida piedad, Doctor Manuel Sierra de O' Rielly, hermano del ya dicho Don Justo Sierra, fue nombrado para ella, juntamente, con los gefes de policia, y dos o tres respectables Ciudadanos. El Doctor Sierra habia adquirido por su caridad y benevolencia, una vasta y grande popularidad con los indios tanto en la Ciudad como en sus cercanias; por esto los sitiados pronosticaron tener los mas felices resultados de esta mision. Dos dias pasaron en pacifica conferencia con los salvages; despues de los cuales, cometieron la nunca oida brutalidad, asesinando al Padre y a sus campaneros en la Iglesia. Sus vidas se las quitaron perversamente u horrible, en premio de su (puede ser) indiscreta confianza, este, es el honor e integridad de una raza, que, ah! es demasiado bien conocida por sus perfidias.

Despues de tomada la Ciudad de Valladolid por los barbaros, hallaron en sus barrios ciento secenta y siete mujeres y muchachos que no pudieron ni tubieron modo de huir. Todos estos fueron llevados a un encerramiento ó cercado senalado, donde al sonido de la musica y obscenas canciones, violaron públicamente a todas las mugeres; y despues de prolongados tormentos, que duraron trece horas, los mataron a todos.

El venerable Cura de Guaima, que dedico su vida por el largo periodo de cincuenta y tres anos al servicio de los indios, fue sacado de su cama, en la que estaba postrado por enfermedad, lo arrastraron hasta el campanario de la Iglesia, misma, en la que por muchos anos les habia suministrado sus necesidades espirituales, y lo colgaron ignominiosamente del cordel de la campana.

Mas de 30,000 hombres mugeres y ninos que no han tenido modo de defenderse han sido asesinados en los ranchos y villas fronterizas.—(*Organo San Luis.*)

OTRA BATALLA CON LOS INDIOS.—Mr. Boake, Capitan del Regimiento de Caballeria del Misouri salio de Taos por orden del Mayor Reynolds, con sesenta hombres el 24 de Mayo, en seguimiento de una grande partida de indios, que por mucho tiempo habia estado cometiendo muchas maldades. El Capitan, hallo su huella y los siguio con todo el posible movimiento, hasta el otro lado de las montanas del Raton. donde los alcanzo y tubo una pequena escaramuza, en la que, les quito 32 bestias entre mulas y caballos; los indios se retiraron luego, la pelea duro unos pocos minutos. El Capitan, sin embargo, continuo siguiendolos, pero habiendose enfermado, fue obligado a detener su marcha, y volverse a Taos.

El 18 de Julio, el Mayor Reynolds con una partida de ciento cincuenta hombres, salio de Taos con firme determinacion de continuar en su alcance El Mayor tenia con el "al viejo Bill William's," Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Fisher, y "al viego Santiago Kerker," todos famosos y bien conocidos montaneses, quienes obraron de espias. El Mayor, dividio su fuerza en tres partidas. En la vecindad de las montanas del Raton, se juntaron las tres; y en el mismo dia, fueron atacados por una grande partida de indios, Apaches y Yutas, algunos cuatrocientos en numero. La pelea duro como 2, o 3, horas, los indios pelearon como desesperados, y los Americanos con igual espiritu. La perdida de los indios, fue, de algunos veinte o veinte y cinco muertos, y un grande numero de heridos. Los Americanos, tubieron dos muertos y seis heridos. Los heridos, estan ya casi buenos. Entre los heridos, esta el Capitan Salmon, severamente pero no de peligro, tambien el viejo Bill Williams fue herido en un brazo, quebrandoselo del modo mas horrible, en el primer descargue, pero el se amaestro a usarlo tanto como para mantener su rifle caliente durante el encuentro. Dicen que el Mayor estaba en la cabeza de una pequena fuerza cuando pelearon: Esperamos que este pequeno castigo pondra algun reparo a las muchas depredaciones que hacen sobre nuestras fronteras.

Arresto del Padre Jarantu.—El 23 ultimo, Jaranta llego a Huejutla *incognito* acompanado por otro individuo a quien el llamaba Capitan, y pasaron por medio del pueblo sin ser conocidos. Cerca las seis de la tarde, salieron para Queretaro, pero fueron conocidos por una persona la que inmediatamente informo a las autoridades. Fueron embiados en seguimiento de ellos el Capitan Leharra y seis Dragones y los alcanzaron a la distancia de seis leguas del pueblo de donde los volvieron. Luego que llegaron a Huajutla en la manana del 24 del mismo, el Padre Jarantu fue interrogado por las autoridades, y respondio que habiendo puesto el General Scott precio a su cabeza, temeroso de ser descubierto, habia tomado este camino con la intencion de pasar a Queretaro, y ponerse alli a disposicion del Gobierno.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Oliver P. Hovey.] SANTA FE, N. M., AUGUST 15, 1848. [Vol. 2—Number 38

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The second Volume of the Republican will be pubished *Tri-Monthly*, and issued to to our subscribers, (once in every ten days) at the *low price* of "SEVEN DOLLARS" a year, or three dollars and fifty cents for *six months*—two dollars for three months; to be printed in Spanish and English—payments invariably in advance. No subscription for a less time than three months. No papers will be forwarded until the subscription is paid.—Arrangements are now made so as to forward our papers to any part of the Territory, immediately after publication without fail.

Subscribers will please forward their names and residence as soon as possible. Persons living in the city will have their papers left at their residence if desired.

Office on the North-East corner of the Plaza, door to the Quartermaster's Office.

Single Copies, twenty-five cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. HOTEL.

SANTA FE, N M.

THE Undersigned having leased the above house, situated on the South East side of the Plaza, having thoroughly repaired and renovated the same, is now prepared to accommodate boarders, or persons visiting Santa Fe, in as good, if not a better style than any other house in this city. They are well supplied with beds, and large and ventilated rooms. The table has everything that the market will afford. The bar has the best of liquors of every kind, and also an ice house, the only one in the city. Attached to the house is a splendid pasture and a large correll for animals, and the only one in the vicinity of Santa Fe.

N. B. No pains will be spared to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. HUMPHREY & COULTER

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848. n30-tf

INDEPENDENCE HOUSE.

MR. A. M. COPELAND, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just purchased the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J C. Moody, and rented the large and commodious house known as the Santa Fe House, where he will be happy to serve all persons who may favor him with a call in the very best style. He would just say to the officers of the army—merchants and citizens, that he will wait upon them at all hours and in a manner that will as he trusts, be satisfactory to all.

N. B. The subscriber having made proper arrangements, has opened a boarding house and is now able to accommodate his friends and customers with *good board*, and on terms as reasonable as any other house in this city, and in as good a style, with equal, if not better accommodations.

N. B. In connexion to the house, he has a large and commodious correl, stable &c., for animals.

TAOS HOTEL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Taos and vicinity, and all persons visiting this place, that they have lately opened a large and commodious house for the benefit of the public, and they will be happy to have all their friends, and persons visiting this place, give them a call.

N. B. Their table is supplied with the very best the market can afford. Their terms are moderate.

☞ They have many large and ventilated rooms for transient or permanent boarders, and good lodgings, and are also prepared to take good care of all animals that may be entrusted to them. FLORENCE & POINTER.

Taos, July 31, 1848. n36-tf

200 PAIR Dragoon and other spurs, for sale by W. MITCHELL.

Santa Fe, July, 24, 1848. n35-3t

J. M. WHITE & BROTHER,

CHEAP MERCHANTS.

AND Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *MILITARY GOODS, CLOTHING AND CLOTHS*, Dry Goods of all kinds, fashions and varieties, of the very latest styles, a few steps from the north-east corner of the Plaza and directly opposite the Independedce House, Have just opened their entire Stock of Goods, being the very best selection ever brought to this Country, both for Officers of the Army—Citizens, and Citizen Soldiers, which they now offer sale

Cheaper than the Cheapest,

THIS Stock consists in part of Calicos, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Jean, Summer Goods for Pants, and Coats, Lawns, Muslins, Laces, Merinos, Alpacas Silks, Satins H'dkfs, Hose, Sashes, Toys, Fancy Goods of all kinds, Beads, Rings, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

For officers, soldiers and citizens, of the very latest fashions,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for men and women, hardware, tinware and cutlery, of all kinds, all of which they offer for sale as *cheap and on as reasonable terms as any other merchants in this city*

☞ Dont Forget the Place, ☜

and dont forget to call and examine the Goods. The subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any one.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS

About returning to the States can purchase suits here as cheap as at home.

CITIZENS will do well to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ In addition to the above stock, they have a large assortment of Fine and Superior Groceries.

July 22, '48 n35-tf

WOOD & HICKS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

On the North-West corner of the Plaza.

AT THE STAND FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. C. BLUMNER.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city, and surrounding country, that they have just removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr C. Blumner, where they have opened the largest and best stock of goods ever opened in this city Their stock was selected expressly for this market—consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Tin-ware, Groceries, &c., &c Military cloths, Casimeres, casinetts and summer goods, also muslins, laces, marinos, alpacas, lawns, and in fact every thing that a person might wish to purchase. Likewise all kinds of

GROCERIES.

Spruce and lemon syrup, &c, &c

Please call and examine. We will sell as reasonable as any other house in this place for cash. Santa Fe, July 22, 1848. n35-tf

WM. MITCHELL,

DIRECTLY opposite the Establishment of Eugene Leitsendorfer & Co., at the sign of *EFECTOS NEUVOS*, Would respectfully inform all of the Citizens, Officers and Soldiers of New Mexico, that he wishes to sell out his stock of Goods, at Bargains, to suit purchasers, as he is determined not to be undersold by any Merchants in this city. He would also say that he has a large stock selected expressly for this market, such as all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silks, Satins, Hd'kfs, Queensware, Glassware, and a fine assortment of *GROCERIES*, also

Ready Made Clothing,

Which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

Mexicans and Americans will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He has also a splendid assortment of

CUTLERY,

Spurs, Looking Glasses, of all sizes. Toys, Jewelry, Combs, Head Dresses, and every thing in that line.

Santa Fe, July 18. 1848. n35-tf

Rebosos; Rebosos;

16,000 DOLLARS Worth of assorted Rebosos direct from the Fairs of San Juan and Guadalajara.

☞ Call at the houses of Houghton & Folger, and Dallam and Findlay. n26tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Stock of Southern and Eastern Goods heretofore to be found in the house of *HOUGHTON & FOLGER*, have this day been sold and transfered to the House of *E. LEIETSENDORFER & CO*, where our friends will now find in the combined Establishment, the newest and freshest Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors from the United States—and all the varieties of Goods from Southern Mexico. We ask a continuance of favors from our former friends and customers. n34-tf

Santa Fe, July, 18. } E LEITSENDORFER, & Co. HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

☞ More Southern Goods!!! ☜

AT Hougton and Folger's, & Dallam & Findlay's

300 doz. Cordovanes,
4 doz fine Southern blankets,
15 doz armas de pelo,
200 bridle bits and spurs,
32 doz mule ropes,
2 saddles,
400 yds. oil cloth,
7 doz silk sashes,
4 doz ladie's silk hose,
1 bale English red cloth for uniforms,
2000 lbs southern tallow.

Santa Fe, June 5, 1848 n30-2t

NOTICE.

Good grazing for all kinds of stock

At the very low price of ONE DOLLAR & 50 cts, per month!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to take in any amount of stock to feed, at the very low price of one dollar and fifty cents per month, a head, for any kind of stock.

He would also inform the public that his pastures and grazing grounds are large, and supplied with good watering privileges, and the best quality of grass, and a plenty of it. No pains will be spared in attending to the stock that should be entrusted to his care. He has many hands, and they are all well armed so as ot defend the stock from the Indians

N. B. He holds himself responsible for all stock entrusted to his keeping, (death and accident excepted) unless it should be run off by the Indians, of which there is little or no danger, as he is well provided with arms and hunders, and he has large and commodious corralls for them at night if necessary.

All persons wishing their stock to be sent out immediately, will please call on Mr. James Giddings, who will receive them and send them to the grazing camp.

The subscribers pastures are only twenty or thirty miles from this city, in the vicinity of Galistio. MANUEL CHAVIS.

References, Hon. Joab Houghton, Chas. Blumner, O. P. Hovey, Abell & Duvall Wm. S. Smith, J M. Giddings, and all the Americans who have lived in Santa Fe any length of time.

Santa Fe, May 30, 1848. n29-tf

New Goods.

AT THE well known Wholesale and retail Store of E. Leitensdorfer, & Co., will be received in all the coming weeks, one of the largest and best assortments of goods ever offered for sale in New Mexico. Prints of every quality—domestic cloths—casimeres—casinets—Merinoes—Silks—hard ware—crockery—Queen's and tin ware &c Also, wines and liquors, sugars and teas, tobacco and cigars of the best quality, oysters, sardines, pickles, sugar coffee and every variety of groceries.

Intending to forward a large amount of the above stock to Chihuahua, the subscribers invite their old friends and customers to call immediately. E. LEITSENDORFER & Co.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n30tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Santa Fe, and vicinity that they have taken the store formerly occupied by Mr. John Scolly, where they will shortly open a large and splendid assortment of staple and fancy goods of every description, including Dry Goods—Groceries—Hardware—Queenswere, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes &c. &c., which will be sold at wholesale or retail on as favorable terms as at any other house in this city. Please give us a call. It is no trouble to show goods.

WEBB & DOAN.

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848. n30-tf

New and Cheap Goods!!

DALLAM & FINDLAY,

WOULD Say to the public, that they are now in possession of a complete stock of Goods, consisting in part of prints, bleached and brown domestics, drills, blue, bleached and printed casinets, casimeres and cloths, shoes, hosiery, cigars, and liquors of every variety, all of which they are anxious to sell on the most accommodating terms. They are likewise in receipt of a large stock of goods from the South, embracing every article of Mexican production.

Purchasers will please give them a call.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n 30-tf

CHEAP GOODS!

THE undersigned would respectfully render their thanks to the citizens of the Valley of Taos, for their generous support since they have commenced the mercantile business in Taos, and would further remark that they are now in receipt of goods, which have been selected with care and attention, and which were purchased to suit the market. We have bought the goods for cash from those who purchased them direct from the importers, which will enable us to sell lower than any other house in Taos. We with pleasure invite our friends and customers to call and examine our goods, which it will be no trouble to show.

ROBERT CARY.
JAMES H. QUINN.

Taos, June 24, 1848. n32-tf

In the Santa Fe counta circuit court, June term, A. D. 1848.

B. Larregoete, v. s. *Jesus Arce.*

NOW at this day, comes the said plaintiff, and by his Attornies, and the said defendent not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the court that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for seven hundred and thirty one dollars; and that his property has been attached, and that he be and and appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of October next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court. A true copy of the order.

Angney & Oxey, Att'y for plaintiff.

Attest;
J. M, GIDDINGS, clerk.

Santa Fe, July 18, 1848 n34-4t

In the Santa Fe Circuit Court, June term, A. D. 1848.

J. Nangle v. s. *J. Turner, Francis Teabout and C. E Allen.*

NOW at this day comes the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, and the said defendants not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by their Attorney, it is ordered by the court, that the said defendants, J. Turner, F. Teabout and C. E Allen, be notified that a suit has been commenced against them, on account, for fous hundred and eighteen dollar and ninety one cents, and that their property has been attached, and that unless they be and appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, N. M. on the fourth Monday of October next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the court, Judgement will be rendered against them and their property, sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court.

A true copy of the order,

Murray F. Tuley Att'y for plaintiff,

Attest;
J. M. GIDDINGS, *clerk.*

Santa Fe, June 18, 1849 n34-4t

MR. W. B. SKILLENGER,

BEGS leave to inform all those who are fond of reading, that in connection with his Billiard Saloon, he has a large collection of late and Popular Novels, which he offers to loan on reasonable terms.

Santa Fe, July 18, 1848. n34-tf

THE EPUBLICAN.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

OLIVER P. HOVEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Wednesday, August 16, 1848.

During the past week, the number of arrivals from the States, Chihuahua and other places, at the Independence House, amounts to 64.

The nnmber of arrivals at the U. S. Hotel, from the United States, Chihuahua, and other places, amounts to about 60

In accordance with orders received at Head Quarters, the Illinois Battallion of Infantry have been busily engaged for some time past in preparing for their homeward trip across the great western prairies. These troops have been for such a length of time domesticated with us, that their departure will leave a void in the daily routine we have been so long accustomed to. They have our best wishes for a speedy trip to their native soil, and should they meet our "Western Bedoirs," we are well convinced they will show themselves A. No. 1.

Business Prospects —In a day or two we may expect to see Santa Fe present a busier scene than it has done within the memory of that sage and hoary-headed individual, "the oldest inhabitants". The Dragoons—Santa Fe Battallion—Missouri Battallion—3d Regt. Missouri Mounted Volunteers, and a host of Quarter master "Attaches," will be in, and the consequent demand for goods will be immense. Our merchants—(particularly those that advertise) will reap golden fruits; and we will then have an opportunity of testing the efficiency or non-efficiency of the advertising system. We would just merely hint to our friends to spare no time in handing their favors in, so that we may secure a place for them in our columns.

Where do Men go who die at Santa Fe.

About three years ago, a stranger took up his quarters at the principal and almost only hotel in Santa Fe, and inscribed his name on the register, as "Mr. J——, of St. Louis," For several days he remained there, engaged in transacting the business which had brought him to the place, and from his exceedingly plain dress, manners and general appearance, attracted but little attention.

Soon Mr. J——, was suddenly seized with illess, during which time he was sadly neglected by his host; and the servants taking their tone from the master of the house, left him to shift for himself as he best could. Thus matters went on, till one morning he was found past praying for. His papers were then examined, that the sad intelligence might be communicated to his friends; when, to the surprise of all, he was found to be one of the wealthiest men in the western country.

Arrangements were accordingly made for the funeral; but before the last rights were performed, the sebject came to life again, having been the victim of catalepsy, instead of the "Grim King of Terrors." All were overjoyed at his fortunate escape from so dreadful a fate, and from that time were profuse in their expressions of solicitude, elicited, however, if we may judge, by "docnmentary evidence," rather than by any personal regard.

At length some one ventured to ask how things appeared to him while in his trance, to which he thus replied:

I thought I had come to the river of death, where I met an angel who handed me a jewel to serve as a pass to the other side. On giving this to the ferryman, I received from him another, which carried me forward another stage in my journey. Going on thus for several stages, receiving at the termination of each a ticket for the succeeding one, I at last reached the gate of the Heavenly City. There I found St. Peter, who opened the door at my summons, seated by a small table.

"Good morning, sir," said he very politely.

"Good morning, St. Peter," said I in return.

"Who are you, sir?" asked he, turning over the leaves of a huge leger.

"My name is J——,"

"Very good, sir, where did you live down below?

"I lived at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri."

"Very well, sir, where did you die?"

"I died at Santa Fe, New Mexico."

"Santa Fe?" said he shaking his head, "there is no such place, sir."

"I beg your pardon, St. Peter, but have you a map of the United States here."

"Yes sir."

"Allow me to look at it"

"Certainly, sir."

With that he handed down a splendid atlas, and I pointed out Santa Fe on the map.

"All right, sir," said he after a moment's pause, "it's there sure enough, so walk in, sir, but I'll be blest if you ain't the first man that ever came here from that place!"

Thus ended Mr. J's. account of his transition state; and no more questions were asked.

The above is borrowed from the N. Y. Spirit of the Times—the name of the place is altered, but more applicable and proper now than in the original.

Meeting of the Merchants.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Citizens of Santa Fe, held at the Court House, on Saturday, August 6, 1848, Mr. Messervy was called to the chair, and Mr. Sheets appointed secretary.

On motion of Mr. Brent, a resolution was passed, desiring the chairman to appoint a committee to report a preamble and resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting. The chair nominated the following gentlemen; Samuel Weatherhead, Jr., Sol. Sublette, Henry O'Neil, and Robert Brent, and Geo. H Estis.

On motion of Mr. Estis, the chairman was added to the committee.

Mr. Brent, then offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That, since New Mexico is an integral port on of the United States, and was such at the time of the introduction of a portion of merchandise into said Territory, this year, that the recovery of six per centum ad valorem duty on such mercandise, will be unjust, if not in violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

Which, after a debate by Messrs. Houghton, Hall, Messervy, and Oxley, was carried with one dissenting voice On motion of Mr. Estes, the meeting adjourned until the ensuing Monday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

On Monday, the 8th inst., the meeting met—Mr. Messervy in the chair.

Mr Brent, on the part of the Committee, explained that they had thought it best to shape their report in the form of a petition; to General Price, which was read to the meeting.

Mr. Brent, then moved that the report be adopted by the meeting, and a committee of six nominated by the Chair, to wait upon General Price, with the petition, which was passed unanimously.

The Chair nominated the following gentlemen. Samuel Weatherhead Jr., Sol. Sublett, Robert T Brent, Manuel Alvarez, Wm. S McKnight and Henry Winslow. On motion, Mr. Estis, the chairman, was added to the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Winslow, the Committee were requested to wait upon the merchants of the city, and obtain their signatures to the petition, previously to its being presented to Gen. Price.

On motion of Mr. Sublett, the meeting adjourned.

The following is a copy of the petition and signatures presented to Gen. Price.

Petition to General Price.

To Brigadier General Price, Commander of the 9th Military Department:—

SIR,—

We, the undersigned, Citizens and Merchants of Santa Fe, most respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the following resolution adopted, at a meeting held in this city, on the 6th inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the operation of article *2nd, contained in order no. 10, dated Head Quarters, 9th Military Department, Santa Fe February 5th, 1848.

Resolved: That since New Mexico is an integral portion of the United States, and was such at the time of the the Introduction of a portion of merchandize into said territory thir year;—that the recovery of six per centum ad valorem duty on such merchandize will be unjust, if not in violation of the spirit of the constitution of the United States.

We know that your acquaintance with the constitution and general laws of the U. States well qualifies you to judge whether our impressions are correct or incorrect; they are, that the enforcement of article 2nd, in said order upon goods introduced into the territory of New Mexico, since the ratification of the treaty by which it (New Mexico) constitutes an integral portion of the United States of America, is inconsistent with, and repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States of North America.

Our opinions are based upon the following grounds, viz;—that portion of order no. 10, effecting the mercantile portion of the community, levying a six per centum ad valorem, upon all merchandize introduced into the said territory, was issued in consequence of the determination of our government to make the Republic of Mexico bear the expenses of the war, and thus force a peace.

One means of attaining that end was by seizing the customs of the country, New Mexico being considered a portion of Mexico, in armed occupation by our troops; a collector was appointed to collect the said tariff of six per centum ad valorem, so long as the country should be in such armed occupation.

All goods introduced into N. Mexico, whilst the war was in progress, after the 6th day of February 1848, became subject to the ad valorem of six per centum;—the terms of the treaty of peace, ratified on the 26th of May, 1848, by which New Mexico became a portion of the U. States, of course does away with the military occupation of the countey as an enemy's country; the territory became amenable to the constitution and laws of the General Government of the United States.

The premises upon which said order no. 10, in so far as relates to the ad valorem duty of 6 per centum was issued becomes null and void, inasmuch as there no longer exists a war to be supported, and the territory ceases to be an enemy's country, in consequence thereof the said duty of six per centum ad valorem cannot hold upon goods introduced into the territory of New Mexico since May 26th, 1848, since which time, it has constituted an integral and component part of the United States. The further collection of such tariff, in fact, will be in very opposition to the spirit which authorized it.

The present situation of affairs are as follows; we are now absolutely, and in fact, in the United States, upon the soil of our country and under the protection of the constitution of the United States, which expressly guarantees a free commerce between all portions thereof, and forbids unequal taxation;—the introduction of goods from the States, into this territory, is simply an affair of internal commerce, and becomes the same as that carried on between one state of the union and another.

Our goods that are of domestic manufacture are exempt from all tariff in every portion of the United State's territory. Those of foreign manufacture have already paid a legal tariff at their original port of entry.

A territory can impose whatever license it may deem proper upon a vender of merchandize, but the assumption of a separate tariff upon merchandize transported from one portion of the U. States to another, we conceive to be an interference with the powers of General Government, and unconstitutional.

With the full conviction of the correctness and justice of our views, we would respectfully ask of you the exercice of your powers as implied in article † 19th, of said order no. 10—to relieve us from what we conceive to ba unequal and unconstitutional taxation.

All of which we most respectfully submit to your consideration.

Wm S Messervy, Lewis D Sheets, J Hartley, W T Dalton, Samuel C Caldwell, Geo H Estis, W T B Sandford, P B Sheeley H H C Harrison, Wm Raymond, T J A Chambers, Joseph Pauling, John W McElory, Wade Hampton, Alax. Valle, Augustus Compte, Samuel Wethered, John Ware, F X Aubry, R T Brent, Wm S McKnight, T A Herriford, J H McCutchen J W Austin, Manuel Alvarez, Henry O'Neil, Wm Ish, B. F. Coons, by A J Murphy, his attorney, Bta. Gourner, Jacob Hall, Richard Owens, Slaughter & Bean, by Joseph Nangle, J P Burdsell, Wilson Roberts, James Speed Wm R Skillinger, James Elliott, Wm More, Isaac McCarty, Jas, H Bullard Sol P Sublette, A Copeland

Humphrey & Coulter, B Datz, J U & J E McIntosh, P McShane, J B Verden Josesph Berand, Joseph Hersch, James Heren, W Knox Sam B Watrous, Thomas Rowland, Webb & Doan, by their attorney, Henry Winslow, L Head, Andrew J Murphy, J H Mercure, James Payne, P R Tully, Henry Root, Amos Davis, James M Mullins, David Copeland, Woods & Hicks, C Overman, T F Speizelburg, H Mayor, by his attorney, Herman Feist, A & N Williams, J M White & Bro., M W Blackwell, & Reed, Francis owens, Spencer & Sabine, A French, M Swabacher, P MKelley, W Mitchell.

A meeting was called by the Committee, to meet at the Court House, on the 11th of August, at 7 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Messervey, Mr. Wethered was elected to the chair, and Mr. Sheets, requested to continue to act as Secretary.

Mr. Messerrvy, then on the part of the committee, read the following communication from Gen. Price, in answer to the petition.

HEAD QRS. 9th, MILITARY DEP.,
Santa Fe, N. M. Aug. 10, 1848.

GENTLEMEN:—

By direction of the commanding General, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th inst., upon the subject of duties, as prescribed and enforced in "Order No. 10," from these Head Quarters, under date of Feb. 5th, 1848.

From the high character of the communication, and the manifest interest involved, the Commanding General is pleased to represent, that, agreeable to instructions received from the War Department, it becomes his duty to establish, for the defrayment of the civil liabilities of the Territory, a revenue which would meet the expenses of the Civil Government. Under these circumstances, the ad valorem duty of six per centum was imposed, and immediately reported through the proper channels, to the President of the United States, where the General Commanding, presumes the matter now more properly belongs.

With this view of the matter, the General is not disposed, however much his private feelings might wish it, to modify or abrogate the existing order; more particularly, as it is at present a general conceived opinion, that arrangements have already been perfected by the Government of the United States, creating a civil governor for the country, who doubtless is vested with plenary powers for the extension and administration of the Constituton and laws of the United States, over a Territory which is believed to be an integral part of the country.

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your ob't. serv't.
W. E. PRINCE, A. D. C. & A. A. A.

To Messrs., Messervy, Brent, and others—merchants and citizens.

Mr. Messervy then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which was carried unanimously.

Whereas, All bonds given to the present acting authorities of New Mexico, for the payment of six per cent advalorem duty on merchandze, introduced into the Territory of New Mexico from the U. States, after said Territory had become an integral portion of the United States Territory, were given in ignorance of the fact that the said Territory of New Mexico was at the time of the execution of said bonds, a part of the United States Territory, and subject to the general laws, and under the protection of the Constitution of the same.

Therefore, Resolved, That, as American citizens, and on American soil, proud of our birthright, and conscious of our privileges, we will use all fair, legal and honorable means to resist the payment of what we belive to be unequal and unconstitutional taxation.

Mr. Brent offered the following resolution, which was carried

Resolved, That a committee of four be appointed to collect statistical facts in regard to the revenues and expenditures of the civil government, or any other matters of interest touching the subject now under consideration, subject to be reported to a subsequent meeting that may be called.

The chair nominated the following gentlemen. Henry O'Neil, Lewis Sheets, Wm. S. McKnight and Wm. Messervy.

The meeting then adjourned.

Those that had the privilege (and we pity those who had not,) of attending the Soiree on Monday evening, given by Mr. James Giddings, in honor of the return of Gen. Price, witnessed something of the kind unequalled as yet in Santa Fe. It is needless to expatiate on the beauty of the fair guests, the splendor of the decorations, and the courtesy of Mr. G.—suffice it to say, every was "*comme il faut*"

Lt Col Boyakin, with his detachment from Albuquerque, passed through this place, on their way to the United States, yesterday. The Colonel, and officers under him, have left a most favorable impression amongst the Mexicans on the Rio Grande, and they leave with the best wishes of all Americans in New Mexico.

☞ Mr. B. Choteau, arrived here on the 15th inst, from California, which place he left on the 4th of July.

We have but little news by this arrival. The American troops stationed at Fort La Paz, were attacked a short time before Mr C. left, by a party of Sonorians, the Sonorians had about 300 men; the Americans about 60. The Americans were oblige to fall back upon their fortified places. No list of killed or wounded was received, the battle was not considered a very important affair. Business is represented to be dull—the troops, (New York Volunteers) are not satisfied with the country, and probably most of them will return to N York, when they are discharged. Robberies are frequent on the road from Los Angelos to San Francisco; the bands of robbers are made up of American deserters; Mexican desparados and Indians, and represented to be so formidable, that the troops are not sent out to hunt them. The robbers respect the U. S. mail, but nothing else. The traders who went from this place to buy cattle and mules, will be in in a short time, with a very large drove of animals—mostly oxen and mares—but a few mules.

A Good Haul.—Mr. Choteau reports that a man found two pieces of virgin gold, uer San Francisco, California, worth $3000. That is getting rich faster than serving in the army at seven dollars per month—some.

F. X. AUBRY,

WILL receive, in a few days, a large Stock of the Leading Articles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, &c. &c., that he will Wholesale at reduced prices for Cash. F. X. AUBRY.

Santa Fe August 7, 1848. n37-tf

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber having established a House at the town of Frontera, opposite El Passo, on the American side of the Rio del Norte, for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business, offers his services to his Friends and the Public.

He also has on hand a well assorted Stock of Merchandize, consisting of Lienzos, Manta, Prints, Hardware, Queenswars, Groceries, &c. &c.

Traders passing to and from Chihuahua, will find at his establishment, Coorn Provisions, and all other articles usually required by a Train of Wagons.

Frontera August 7, 1848. T. F. WHITE.

Refer to
HON. J. HOUSHTON, Santa Fe,
n37-tf DR. H. CONNOLLY, Chihuahua.

ca; mientras que nuestro propio interes, y el del pueblo que las habitan requieren que se establezca sobre ellas bajo de nuestra autoridad lo mas pronto posible un gobierno estable, responsable y libre. Por lo mismo, si el Congreso determina guardar estas provincias permanentemente, y si deben ser consideradas en adelante como partes constitutivas de nuestro pays, el pronto establecimiento de gobiernos Territoriales sobre ellas sera importante para la mas perfecta proteccion de las personas y de las propiedades; y recomiendo que dichos Gobiernos Territoriales se establezcan. Esto fomentara la paz y tranquilidad entre los habitantes, quitandoles cuanta aprehension puedan tener de que puedan aun volver a la jurisdicion de Mexico. Invito la temprana y favorable consideracion del Congreso sobre este importante objeto."

EL REPUBLICANO.

PUBLICADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 38

Santa Fe Augosto 16, 1848.

El Derecho de seis por Ciento.

El cobro de este derecho sobre los generos americanos que se introducen a este Territorio ha causado mucho disgusto e incomodidades, Con toda la deferencia debida a la sabiduria de los que lo impusieron, debemos sin embargo decir que es positivamente gravoso y muy impropio. En lugar de operar como una contribucion sobre el enemigo con el fin de disminuir los costos del pays conquistado, que es el objeto lejitimo de todos los impuestos de esta clase, opera esta como una pesada contribucion sobre el Ejercito y sobre los Ciudadanos Americanos que son los principales consumidores de los generos.

Debemos justamente convenir quel General Price lo impuso conforme a las instrucciones superiores de Washington a cuyo origen debemos ocurrir para su pronta abolicion. No podemos menos de suponer que si el gobierno fuera bien enterado de las consecuencias de este derecho del seis por ciento que no perderia tiempo para abolirlo.

EL SENOR F. X. AUBRY.—Este Caballero viaja con una rapidez casi sobre-natural. Hizo el viaje a los Estados, una distancia de mas de ochocientas millas, en siete dias y medio; y a su vuelta, vino desde las mesitas blancas del Cimarron a esta Ciudad, en menos de dos dias. Las empresas que pueda emprender el que ejecuta tan fuertes tareas merece y sinceramente le deseamos, que obtengan los mayores galardones, Su lejitima recompensa fuera la fortuna de un Astor o de un Girard.

INTERIOR.—Hemos sabido por vuenos conductos quel General Armijo que actualmente se halla con su familia a Alburquerque ha sido dado de baja en el servicio Mejicano, a consecuencia de representacion del Sr. Trias, porque en el *Escalafon* del ejercito que publico el supremo Gobierno Mejicano se le designa con la expresion "de residir en Nuevo Mejico;" y porque a principios de Junio en una acta del Congreso se lee un Oficio del Comandante General de Chihuahua (Don Angel Trias) en que se queja del General Armijo en justificacion de su deshecha en Rosales. (Santa Cruz). Parece quel General Armijo y el improvisado General Trias en la derrota de Cerro Gordo competian por la Comandancia General de Chihuahua cuando el General Price tubo a bien ponerlos en paz. Presumimos que es de esta circunstancia que saca su queja el Sr. Trias, porque si el Sr. Armijo hubiera *no decimos* tomado pero siquiera mencionado alguna medida impropia contraria o favorable a Mejico, sus enemigos aqui hubieran cuidado de representarla en los mas odiosos colores al publico en justificacion de ciertos malos procederes que aqui se practicaron en su ausencia contra su familia. El General Price ni los otros militares que presenciaron todas las operaciones que precedieron al combate de Santa Cruz no le han mencionado amistosa ni enimicalmente, pero si hemos oido algunas observaciones sobre la fatuidad del General Trias que hallandose con unos mil hombres mientras el General Price contaba solo unos trecientos le diera a este tiempo para que fuera reforzado con su artilleria y sus demas fuerzas. Como nosotros no somos militares no pretendemos representar esto como una falta de pericia militar, solo referimos el hecho tal como lo hemos sabido.

La primera noticia y conocimiento que anteriormente tubieramos del Sr. Trias fue la de la delicada y responsable comision militar que dio al obscuro asesino *Cortes*, de revolucionar el Nuevo Mejico, que un hombre de comun sinderisis, y circunspeccion hubiera seguramente reservado para un hombre de muy otros tamanos y calificaciones.

Nos causa dolor y pesadumbre de veer que la desgraciada humanidad se halle tan frecuentemente sujeta a la discrecion de hombres a quienes la naturaleza no ha sido mas favorable, particularmente cuando esto se verifica en un estado hermano y limitrofe.

El Coronel Newby con lo restante de su Regimiento sale hoy para su residencia. El General Price con el resto de las fuerzas de Voluntarios saldra en el mes procsimo. Al Gobernador Washington se le esta esperando todos los dias con un Regimiento de tropa de linea y una bateria de Artilleria, lo cual compondra la fuerza de unos dos mil hombres bien montados y un batallon de infanteria.

El Teniente Coronel Boyakin con su destacamento que estaba en Alburquerque paso hoy por esta plaza en su via para los Estados Unidos. El Coronel y Oficiales bajo sus ordenes dejaron una impresion muy favoreble entre los Mejicanos del Rio grande, y llevan los mejores deseos de todos los Americanos que residen en Nuevo-Mejico.

¿Por que no publicaran las autoridades Civiles el tratado de paz para que los habitantes de este pays *puedan saber los* terminos y condiciones que les interesan?

Se cree que a la llegada del Gobernador Washington habra un cambio en nuestro Gobierno Civil; si lo hay esperamos *que sea benefico.*

Continua el Viaje del Viejo Sandy.

Paso algun tiempo, antes que el viejo pudiera desempresionarme de que no estaba realmente muerto, uno que habia usado de esta estrabagancia con el obgeto de cerciorarse, si eran verdaderas o falsas, las sospechas que el tema, concernientes a su Esposa: y con palabras aceleradas, me refirio lo siguiente.

En primer lugar mi mozalbete, es necesario que entiendas, que tengo sobrada razon para creer que mi Esposa a dado pruebas falsas pues hay viviendo cerca de aqui una cierta persona que desea casarse con ella. Esta mañana, interin mi esposa estaba ausente—Dios sabe donde—puede ser que con su amante—me resure, blanque mi cara y manos con arina, me sente junto a la lumbre en una silla, esperando ansiosamente la vuelta de mi esposa. Pocos minutos habian pasado, cuando entro ella al cuarto. Inmediatamente fingi estar en un severo parasismo, lebante mis manos al Cielo, y cai, suficiente para que ella me figurara muerto. "Bien," dijo ella, "estoy contenta; el viejo loco es muerto. Asi ahora correre y llamare a mi querido Eduardo, y lo pondre en posesion. Acabo de dos horas, mi esposa su Eduardo entraron al cuarto, me desnudaron, me pusieron sobre una tabla, me cubrieron con una sabana, y pusieron sobre mis ojos estos peniques; ya casi comenzaba yo tambien a creer que en verdad estaba muerto. Cuando el joven estaba cercano a irse, ella lo invito, con besos, a que volviera en la tarde, en la que podrian hacer el plan correspondiente para su futura felicidad, dijo que el diablo viejo estaba muerto, asi es un mosalvete, mi sucesor vendra aqui, dentro de una hora, cuando vuelva la muger, finge que estas muy cansado, y luego te hara tu cama, en este cuarto. Acuerdate; y cierra tus ojos, pero no duermas; que cuando ella venga, y suba arriba de las escaleras, es menester que estes pronto para el fuego. Calla que ya oigo al perro viejo ladrar; pon la sabana sobre mi, con mucho cuidado, y tambien los peniques sobre mis ojos. Yo obedeci; y corri a detras de la mesa, cubri mi cara, cuando entro la mujer, mostre estar enteramente miedoso. Luego me dio un vaso de agua y alguna cosa para que corriera. Despues que hubo consumido el ultimo pedazo de pan, fingi tener mucho sueno. En pocos minutos, ya mi cama fue pronta, y me acoste a descansar, acordandome de la orden o mandato del viejo. Prontamente llego el joven Eduardo. Se abrazaron, y se saludaron uno y otro con un beso. Ella tomo la luz, que estaba sobre la mesa, y mano con mano subieron en un vuelo las escaleras.

El viejo me llamo—me lebanto—fue al fogon agarro las tenazas, y el injuriado esposo, la escoba. Asi armados, el se embolvio en su sabana camera, y me tomo de la mano, subimos con mucho tiento, la luz aun la tenian sobre la mesa.

La muger dio un grito penetrante y cayo sin sentido. El joven Eduardo trato de huir; gritando con todo el torrente de su voz, "un cadaver, un cadaver!" y huyo, bajo la lluvizra de las tenazas y el palo de la escoba. Despues de la escaramuza, tome un poco de vinagre y bane los sentidos de la muger, el viejo se bajo a un cuarto y se vistio como anteriormente. Cuando volvio el viejo, ya mi paciente estaba sentado en su cama, enteramente recobrado.

Me dieron las mas sinceras gracias por el interes que habia tomado, y bendige el dia, en que dejo la casa de mis padres para visitar a *Egipto.*

En la siguiente manana; volvi mis pasos para mi pueblo, prometiendo llegar frecuentemente a la cabana, en la que la paz y union fueron otra vez vueltas tan senaladamente.

SENORES EDITORES.

Alburquerque Agosto 1. *de* 1848

Habia determinado sufrir con paciencia las flaquezas de mi projimo el J. Imparcial, tanto por cumplir con la 6.ª obra de misericordia espiritual, como por no alternar en la prenza con subditos de la casa de Borbon; por que de estos serbiles, el que save menos, save ciertas manas con que se hace respetar de los de su clace. Para determinarme a sufrir las ante dichas flaquesas, me fue suficiente haber sabido quel Sr. J. Imparcial, abenturo por muchos anos en los rios deciertos casando nutrias; y es muy facil, que el hedor fastidioso de este animal, se le introdugese por las narices, hasta penetrarle los cesos, y el demas resto de sus entranas de suerte que con este ascidente, facil es que sus ideas se inavilitaran para siempre. Pero descendiendo a reflexiones mas canexas con mi opinion, encontre, que cayarme, era facilitarle accion para que pensase que lo hacia por miedo a su protesta que hace en la conclucion de su chabacano articulo.

Boy pues Senores Editores a contestar directamen al Sr. J. Imparcial todo su articulo, con la moderacion que me es pocible.

En el periodico de 27 de Junio num 31, comiensa sus teorias penisulanas, estranando que los corresponsales de V. V, no se ocupen en los medios de lograr la utilidad en todos los ramos; pero solo escrive sobre esto unas cuantas lineas, cuando impulsado por la adulacion que es su patrimonio, entra combatiendo al selebre Cristiano de estos tiempos, solo porque escribio la verdad, toda la verdad, y solo la verdad. Dice, que quiciera que se le dijera a que autoridad corresponde en N.-Mexico reformar los abusos de la diciplina de la Iglesia. Yo respondere al Sr. J. Imparcial. A los pueblos en quienes recide la soberania, a ellos corresponde la reforma de tales abusos; y los que permanescan catolicos en N.-Mejico, no dejaran de serlo por que no sigan una diciplina que les es perjudicial. La doctrina la seguiran sin embargo; pero entienda el Sr. Imparcial, que esos innovadores de moda aquienes obsequia con este nombre, no son como los pinta; y que sean como fueren, no omitiran sacrificio alguno, para destruir, no la religion cristiana, pero si ese cruelicimo aransel que con la apariencia de livertad, esta caci en todo su vigor por las artimanas de que se balen los comerciantes de la eterna felicidad; trabajaran insesantemente para que los ministros de la altar no escandalicen la sana moral, y para que no bailen sobre el solemne juramento que prestaron al consagrarse al sacerdocio esto lo aran hechandoles en cara su conduta reprencible, y si con esto no basta para contenerlos acusandolos apto el santuario de la ley para que les sea aplicado todo su rigor.

Estrana el Sr. J. Imparcial que se diga que por dinero solamente se administran los Santos Sacramentos; y para darle color a su barbara idea, dice, que el decearia que se le digese de que otro modo pudieran subcistir los Sacerdotes. El publico decearia que el Sr. J. Imparcial nos comunique, de que modo subcistieron los Apostoles de Jesuchristo nuestro redentor? ¿Fue acaso cobrando 25 pesos por un casamiento, 16 pesos 4 rs. por un entierro (de los que llaman de arancel) 25 por un sermon y demandando ante los jueces civiles al miserable que no tenia que pagar? Digame el Sr. J. Imparcial, hicieron esto los Apostoles? Se contestara que aquellos eran Santos inspirados por Dios y protejidos con la fortaleza necesaria para soportar todas las vicicitudes de la vida, y que como tales no necesitavan dinero. Bien, ¿y no hay mas medios que hacer comerciables los Santos Sacramentos, para que subcistan los Sacerdotes? Con gusto daria cada feligres de un curato dos pesos cada ano para la mantencion del Cura, y siendo los feligreses mas de quinientos, el publico vera si con esta suma, seria suficiente para que viviera un Sacerdote del alticimo, que debe amar la continencia.

Pero si el Sr. J. Imparcial quiere que los Sacerdotes sean Ricos y tengan de a dos carruages, (como el Cura de esta Villa que salio hace pocos dias para Santa Fe custodiando a una familia que vive en en su casa no se con que destino, y que se ve por las cayes pacearse en uno de los dichos carruages junto con la madre de dicha familia que no es de las mugeres menos hermosas) si quiere repito que vivan de esta manera, bueno seria que el Sr. J. Imparcial nos diera un piadoso exemplo sediendoles todos sus vienes, para que cumpliesen mejor con obligaciones tan honestas como forzosas.

Hecha en cara el Sr; J. Imparcial los pocos sueldos que disfrutan los oficiales Civiles desde el H. Gobernador al fiel de fechos que sirven dice, o desirven al publico. O que bueno fuera que los Sacerdotes trabajaran una tercera parte menos de lo que trabajan dichos oficiales, y que bueno fuera que estos ganaran en un ano la quinta parte de lo que gana un Sacerdote! Pero concedamosle al articulista que los empleados ganen y gasten tanto dinero como arenas tiene el mar, han profesado pobreza? Permitaseme detenerme algunos instantes, para admirar la fuerza del argumento que pone el Sr. J. Imparcial cuando dice "¿No pudiera un Sacerdote que se hallara de umor hacer una lista mas larga, y con mas propiedad que la del Sr. Cristiano. de los sueldos y percanses de los empleados seglares? &. En el naufragio de semejante discucion, trago mucha agua el argumentista; de manera que por suerte escapo en una tabla; la razon es, porque aunque hicieran diez listas, nada abansarian por ser muy notable la diferencia, y muy distintos los medios y fines de ambos. El fin de los Empleados es justo por que esta fundado sobre unos principios equitativos, el de los Sacerdotes no. . . .

(*Continuara.*)

EL REPUBLICANO.

SE PUBLICARA TRES VECES CADA MES. UNO CADA DIEZ DIAS.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.

PUBLILCADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P HOVEY

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 38

Santa Fe Augosto 15, 1848.

EL REPUBLICANO.

El Segundo Tomo del Republicono. Sera publicado tres veces cada mes, al moderado precio de *siete pesos* por un ano. Tres pesos cuatro reales por seis meses. Dos pesos por tres meses. La Suscricion debera ser pagada adelantada. El periodico sera publicado en Español y en Ingles por *Olivero P. Hovey.* Las personas que gusten suscribirse enviaran cuanto antes sus nombres a esta Oficina, pues se estan tomando medidas para remitir el papel a todas las partes del Territorio sin que falte.

La Oficina al Nord-Este de la Plaza, puerta inmediata al Despacho del Gobierno.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara enesta oficina aprecios equitativos y en el mejor estilo occurriendo a ella, esquina Nord-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

AVISOS.

Tan barato como lo baratisimo.

GUILLERMO McKNIGHT y Compania. Numero 76. Tratantes por mayor y al menudeo en EFECTOS, ZAPATOS, BOTAS, SOMBREROS, CACHUCHAS, QUINCALLA &c. &c.

GUILLERMO McK NIGHT.

Generos Frescos y Baratos

DALLAM Y FINDLAY avisan al Publico que tienen ahora en su posesion un surtido completo de generos, compuesto en partes de Indianas, Lienzos, Mantas, Mahou azul, Cordoncillo blanco y estampado, Casinetes, Casimires, Pano, Zapatos, Medieria, Cigarros Puros, y Licores de todas clases. Todo lo cual desean bender a precios equitativamente bajos.

Estan igualmente recibiendo un gran surtido de efectos de tierra a fuera compuestos de todos los renglones de comercio Mejicano.

Suplican a los compradores que se sirvan visitar su Establecimiento.

Santa Fe Junio 6 1848.

DALLAM Y FINDLAY.

Santa Fe, Junio 8 '48. n30tf.

AL PUBLICO.

EL surtimiento de Efectos del sur y del Este que antes estaba en la Casa de Houghton & Folger, han sido vendidos y mudados a la Casa de Eugenio Leitsendorfer & Comp., dondenuestros amigos hallaran ahora en el unido Establemiento, los mas nuevos y frescos Efectos, abarrotes y licores de los Estados Unidos—y todas las variedades de Efectos del sur de Mejico, Pedimos a nuestros primeros amigos y Marchantes continuen faborreciendonos.

E. LEITSENDORFER & COMP.
HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

Santa Fe, Julio 18, de 1848.

GENEROS BARATOS.

LOS abajo firmados dan respetuosamente las gracias a los Ciudadanos del Valle de Taos por el liberal patrocinio que les han dado desde que empezaron a ejercer los negocios mercantiles en Taos, y les avisan al mismo tiempo de que estan recibiendo un surtido general de generos que han escojido con todo esmero y cuidado, adecuados para el pays; que los han comprado por dinero al contado de los que los habian comprado en los E.-Unidos de los introductores mismos, por lo que podran venderlos mas baratos que ninguna otra persona en Taos se alegraran de que sus parroquianos vengan a verlos y a ecsaminarlos, pues que no es trabajo el ensenarlos.

ROBERTO CARY.
JAMES H. QUINN.

Santa Fe Julio 1848.

Rebozos; Rebozos;

16,000 PESOS en Rebozos bien Surtidos accabados de llegar, del feria, de San Juan y de Guadalajara.

☞ En las tiendas de Houghton y Folger y de Dallam y Findlay. n26tf

WM. MITCHELL.

DIRECTAMENTE opuesto al Establecimiento de Eugenio Leitsendorfer Y Comp., donde esta un letrero que dice EFECTOS NUEVOS, tiene del honor de informar respectuosamente a todos los ciudadanos, oficiales, y Soldados de Nuevo—Mejico que desea vender enteramente su surtido de efectos, a determinados compradores, pues esta resulto a vender mas barato que ninguno otro comerciante de esta Ciudad. Tambien puede aregurar que tiene un grande surtido escogido espresamente para esta plaza. tal como todas clases de

EFECTOS.

Panos, Sombreros, Gorras, Botas, Zapatos, Sedas, Telas de lana y Seda, Máscadas. Mercería, Vidriería, y un hermoso Surtido de Abarrotes, tambien

ROPA HECHA.

QUE VENDERA MUY BARATA POR DINERO,

Los Mejicanos y Americanos antes de comprar en otra parte pueden llegar a ver los efectos a su cara. Tambien tiene un grande surtido de

CUCHILLERIA,

Espuelas, Espejos, de todos tamanos, juguetes yara ninos, joyeria, peynes, adornos de cabeza p todo lo corespondiente a esta clase.

Noticia.

Mas Generos de Tierra a fuera

EN LAS CASAS DE HOUGHTON Y FOLGER Y DE DALLAM Y FINDLAY.

3000. Docenas de Cordovanes
4. Docenas Sarapes finos de tierra a fuera.
15. Armas de Pelo.
200. Frenos y Espuelas.
32. Docenas Cabestros.
2. Sillas de Montar
400 Yardas de Ulé.
7. Docenas Fajas de Seda.
4. Docenas Medias de Seda.
1. Tercio Pano Colorado Ingles para Una formes.
2000. Sebo de tierra a fuera.

Santa Fe Junio 8 1848. n30.

J. M. WHITE Y HERMANO,

MERCADERES BARATOS.

Y TRATANTES por mayor y al menudeo en efectos militares, ropa, hecha, pano y generos de todas clases; las modas y variedades de los estilos mas recientes a unas pocas puertas de la esquina sud Oest de la plaza, enfrente de la Fonda de la Independencia, han abierto todo su surtido de generos, que son los mas bien escojidos que se hayan traido a este pays es para los oficiales del ejercito, lo ciudadanos i los soldados ciudadanos los cuales efrece en venta.

Mas Baratos que los Baratisimos—este surtido se compone de Indianas, Lienzos blancos y crudos, generos de pantalones para verano de casacas, musolinas, encajes, merinos alpacas de seda, panuelos de raso, medias, fajas, juguetes, generos de fantasia de todas clases. abalorios, sortijas &c.

ROPA HECHA,

para oficiales, soldados, ciudadanos, de las ultimas modas, Botas y Zapatos, para hombres y mujeres, quincalla y ojalateria de todas clases, todo lo cual ofrece vender en tan buenos terminos, como cualquiera casa de comercio de esta ciudad. No olviden la casa, y no olviden de visitar la casa y de ecsaminarlos generos, los abajo firmados han determinado que nadie venda mas barato que ellos

Los Oficiales y Soldados que estan regresando a sus hogares podran comprar ropa del uso tan barata como en los Estados. Los ciudadanos haran bien en visitarlos y en ecsaminar el surtido quetienen antes de comprar en otra parte

En adicion al surtido ya indicado tienen un surtido superior de abarrotesfinos. n35-tf

July 22, '48

Aviso.

Buenos pastos para toda clase de Animale al moderado precio de un peso cuatro reales al mes por cada cabeza.

Por el presente se avisa quel abajo firmado esta preparado para recibir en cuidado cualesquiera cantidad de Animales, al moderado precio 1. 50. al mes por cada cabeza de cualesquiera clase.

Al mismo tiempo informa al Publico que sus potreros y tierras de pastos son amplios y bien abastecidos de buenas aguas privilejiadas; que los pastos son de la mejor clase y muy abundantes, y que no se escusara ningun medio para atender al cuidado de los Animales que le sean confiados. Tiene suficientes pastores todos bien armados para poder protejer los animales de los indios. N. B. se constituye responsable de los animales que sean puestos a su cuidado escepto cuando sean robados pos los gentiles. que mueran y de casos accidentales, de lo cual alli hay poco o ningun peligro, hallandose bien provisto de pastores bien armados y de corrales para encerrarlos de noche si fuere necesario.

Todas las personas que deseen enviarle sus animales inmediatamente, se servirau dirijirse a Don Santiago M. Giddings, quien los recibira y remitira al paraje. Los pastos del que suscribe estan a solo veinte o treinta millas de esta Ciudad, en las procsimidades de Galisteo.

MANUEL CHAVES.

WOOD Y HICKS,

tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo

EN TODO CLASE DE MERCADERIAS,

En la esquina, sud oeste de la Plaza, en la Tienda anteriormente ocupada por de CHARLES BLUNMER. Los que sbuscriben respectuosamente avisan a los habitantes de esta Ciuadad y de sus cercanias de que acaban de mudarse a la tienda anteriormente ocupada por de C. Blunmer, en la cual han abierto el mayor y mejor surtido de generos, que haya sido abierto en esta ciudad. Su surtido lo escojieron espresamente para esta plaza y consiste en

MERCADERIAS DE ROPA,

quincalla, ojalateria, abarrotes, &c. &c. Pano para militares, casimeris, casinetes, generos de verano, igualmente que musolinas. encajes, merinos, alpacas, y enfin cuanto una persona puede desear comprar. Tienen tambien toda clase de

ABARROTES,

Jarabes de Limon y Pruche Pino, &c &c Sirvanse ir a verlos y ecsaminarlos los vendera tan baratos como en cualquiera casa de esta ciudad al contado.

Noticia.

EN toda la semana que entra, la casa bien y de largo tiempo conocida de Eugenio Leitensdorfer y compania por sus ventas en gruezo y al menudeo, recivira uno de los mas grandes y mejores surtidos de efectos que hasta la fecha se han ofrecido en venta en el Nuevo Mexico indianas de todas calidades, lienzos y mantas, panos, casimiras, casinetes, merinos, sedas, casimires, loza fina de toda clase y obras de oja de lata, vinos y licores, azucar y te, tabaco y puros de la mejor calidad, oxtiones y sardinas, cafe, con una variedad completa de cuasi toda especie de grocerias.

Los suscritores teniendo intencion de enviar para Chihuahua una cantidad considerable de los mencionados invitan a sus amigos y acostumbrados marchantes de solicitar inmediatamente lo que gusten de los referidos renglones.

EUGENIO LEITENSDORFER, & Co

Santa Fe, June, 8th 1848. n30tf

F. X. AUBRY.

RECIBIRA dentro de pocos dias un grande surtido de generos de consumo de clase de Tejidos, de Abarrotes, de Quincalla, Botas, Zapatos, Loza, &&&, los cuales vendera por mayor a precios muy reducidos al contado.

Tejas N.-Mexico y los E.-Unidos.

Si el siguiente acto Oficial del Gobierno del Estado de Tejas no es dirijido a chancearse a costa del Presidente de los Estados-Unidos que ha declarado anteriormente en sus mensajes al Congreso, quel N.-Mexico es una Provincia de Mexico conquistada por las armas de los Estados Unidos, debe entenderse que comprehende una pretension menos fundada que la pretension del Presidente mismo de que por la agregacion de Tejas la jurisdicion de los Estados-Unidos se ha estendido al Rio Grande.

PREAMBULO Y RESOLUCIONES COMBENIDAS.

Por cuanto el Estado de Tejas no ha renunciado nunca su jurisdicion sobre ninguna parte de su Territorio: y como Santa Fe es una parte integrante del Territorio de Tejas, y como se cree quel pueblo de Santa Fe ha intentado establecer un Gobierno separado, si dicho intento fuera logrado resultaria en violacion directa de los derechos de Tejas; por lo tanto.

Secc. 1. Resuelvase por la Lejislatura del Estado de Tejas, que nuestros Senadores sean instruidos y nuestros Representantes requeridos de presentar este asunto ante las correspondientes Autoridades de los E.-Unidos, y de que hagan sus mayores empenos para quel Gobierno de los Estados Unidos tome tales medidas que aseguren Tejas de toda usurpacion de sus derechos por el pueblo de Santa Fe.

Secc. 2. Resuelvase ademas, Quel Gobernador del Estado esta por la presente aurorizado y es requerido que despache su proclama al pueblo de Santa Fe, que organice su pays bajo las leyes del Estado de Tejas: y tambien que suplique al Presidente de los Eslados Unidos que despache ordenes a los Oficiales Militares estacionados a Santa Fe, queayuden los Oficiales de Tejas a organizar el pays de Santa Fe, y el 11.° Distrito judicial del Estado de Tejas, y a compeler al cumplimiento de las leyes de este Estado, si fuere necesario de ocurrir a dichos Oficiales de los Estados Unidos para someter cualesquiera resistencia a las leyes de Tejas.

Los siguientes son extractos del mensaje del Presidente.

" Nuevo Mexico es una Provincia fronteriza, y nunca ha sido de valiosa consideracion para Mejico. Por su localidad esta naturalmente relacionada con nuestros establecimientos del Oeste."

"Las provincias de Nuevo Mexico y las Californias son contiguas a los Territorios de los Estados Unidos, y si fueran puestas bajo del Gobierno de nuestras leyes, sus recursos minerales, agricolas, manufactureros, y comerciales, fueran pronto desarrollados."

Estas ventajas, de las cuales todo el mundo comercial participaria fueran de una vez aseguradas a los Estados Unidos, por la cesion de estos Territorios; al mismo tiempo que es positivo que mientras queden parte de los dominios de Mexico, no podran ser gozados ni por Mexico mismo ni por ninguna otra Nacion."

"Los Comisionados de los Estados Unidos fueron autorizados para convenir a establecer la linea limitrofe en el Rio Grande, desde su embocadera en el Golfo hasta su interseccion con los limites Sur de N.-Mexico hacia la latitud de treinta y dos grados, y de obtener la cesion a los Estados Unidos de la provincia de Nuevo Mexico y de las Californias, y el privilejio del derecho de transito por el istmo de Tehuantepec. La linea del Rio Grande, y la cesion a los Estados Unidos del Nuevo Mexico y la Alta California, constituian un ultimatum, que nuestros Comisionados no debian ceder bajo de ningunas circunstancias."

"La cesion de Mexico a los Estados Unidos de las provincias de N.-Mexico y las Californias, segun fueron propuestas por el Comisionado de los Estados Unidos, se creyo, serian mas conformes a las conveniencias e intereses de ambas naciones, mas bien que ninguna otra cesion de Territorio que Mexico provablemente hubiera podido ser inducido a que nos cediera."

Hay otra consideracion que indujo la creencia de quel Gobierno Mejicano pudiera hasta desear poner esta provincia bajo el Gobierno de los Estados Unidos. Numerosas Tribus de salvajes feroces y aguerridos la recorren toda y sobre sus limites. Mexico ha sido, y debe continuar a serlo, demasiado debil para impedirles de que cometan depredaciones, robos y muertes, no solo sobre los habitantes de N.-Mexico mismo, sino sobre los de otros Estados de Mexico. Seria una ventura para todos estos Estados del norte de tener sus Ciudadanos protejidos de ellos por el poder de los Estados Unidos. Presentemente, muchos Mexicanos, principalmente mujeres y ninos se hallan cautivos entre ellos. Si N.-Mexico fuera poseido y gobernado por los E.-Unidos, pudieramos eficazmente impedir que esas tribus cometieran semejantes ultrajes, y compelerlas a que libertasen esos cautivos y a restaurarlos a sus familias y amigos."

"Al proponer de adquerir las provincias de N.-Mexico y las Californias, era sabido que solo una porcion poco considerable del pueblo Mexicano seria transferido con ellas, hallandose lo mas del pays que abrazan despoblado."

"Temprano despues del principio de la guerra, N.-Mexico y las Californias fueron posesionadas por nuestras fuerzas. Nuestros Comandantes del Ejercito y de la Marina fueron ordenados que las conquistaran y las mantubieran, para disponer de ellas por un tratado de paz. Estas provincias se hallan ahora en nuestra indisputable posesion, y lo han sido por muchos meses, habiendo cesado toda resistencia de parte de Mexico dentro de sus limites. Estoy satisfecho de que no debieran ser nunca devueltas a Mexico si el Congreso coincide conmigo en esta opinion, y que deban ser retenidas por los Estodos Unidos como indemnizacion, no percibo ninguna razon porque no se estendiera sobre ellas de una vez la jurisdicion y las leyes civiles de los E.-Unidos. El esperar a un tratado de paz tal como el que estamos dispuestos a hacer, por el cual nuestras relaciones hacia ellas no deban cambiar no puede ser buena politi-

Sigue a la tercera llana.

SANTA FE REPUBLICAN.

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.

"We Die but Never Surrender."

By Oliver P. Hovey.] SANTA FE, N. M., AUGUST 23, 1848. [Vol. 2—Number 39

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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All Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of $1 50 per Square of Ten Lines or less for one insertion, and $1 00 for each continuance.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

Book & Job Printing will be executed at this Office in a neat style and at low Prices.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. HOTEL,

SANTA FE, N. M.

THE Undersigned having leased the above house, situated on the South East side of the Plaza, having thoroughly repaired and renovated the same, is now prepared to accommodate boarders, or persons visiting Santa Fe, in as good, if not a better style than any other house in this city.. They are well supplied with beds, and large and ventilated rooms. The table has everything that the market will afford. The bar has the best of liquors of every kind, and also an ice house, the only one in the city. Attached to the house is a splendid pasture and a large correll for animals, and the only one in the vicinity of Santa Fe.

N. B. No pains will be spared to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. HUMPHREY & COULTER

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848. n30-tf

INDEPENDENCE HOUSE.

MR. A. M. COPELAND, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just purchased the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. C. Moody, and rented the large and commodious house known as the Santa Fe House, where he will be happy to serve all persons who may favor him with a call in the very best style. He would just say to the officers of the army—merchants and citizens, that he will wait upon them at all hours and in a manner that will as he trusts, be satisfactory to all.

N. B. The subscriber having made proper arrangements, has opened a boarding house and is now able to accommodate his friends and customers with *good board*, and on terms as reasonable as any other house in this city, and in as good a style, with equal, if not better accommodations.

N. B. In connexion to the house, he has a large and commodious correl, stable &c., for animals.

TAOS HOTEL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Taos and vicinity, and all persons visiting this place, that they have lately opened a large and commodious house for the benefit of the public, and they will be happy to have all their friends, and persons visiting this place, give them a call.

N. B. Their table is supplied with the very best the market can afford. Their terms are moderate.

☞ They have many large and ventilated rooms for trainsient or permanent boarders, and good lodgings, and are also prepared to take good care of all animals that may be entrusted to them. FLORENCE & POINTER.

Taos, July 31, 1848. n36-tf

200 PAIR Dragoon and other spurs, for sale by W. MITCHELL.

Santa Fe, July, 24, 1848. n35-3t

J. M. WHITE & BROTHER,

CHEAP MERCHANTS,

AND Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *MILITARY GOODS, CLOTHING AND CLOTHS*, Dry Goods of all kinds, fashions and varieties, of the very latest styles, a few steps from the north-east corner of the Plaza, and directly opposite the Independedce House, Have just opened their entire Stock of Goods, being the very best selection ever brought to this Country, both for Officers of the Army—Citizens, and Citizen Soldiers, which they now offer sale

Cheaper than the Cheapest,

THIS Stock consists in part of Calicos, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Jean, Summer Goods for Pants, and Coats, Lawns, Muslins, Laces, Merinos, Alpacas Silks, Satins H'dkfs, Hose, Sashes, Toys, Fancy Goods of all kinds, Beads, Rings, &c.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

For officers, soldiers and citizens, of the very latest fashions,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for men and women, hardware, tinware and cutlery, of all kinds, all of which they offer for sale as cheap and on as reasonable terms as any other merchants in this city..

☞ Dont Forget the Place, ☜

and dont forget to call and examine the Goods. The subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any one.

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS

About returning to the States can purchase suits here as cheap as at home.

CITIZENS will do well to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ In addition to the above stock, they have a large assortment of Fine and Superior Groceries.

July 22, '48 n35-tf

WOOD & HICKS.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

On the North-West corner of the Plaza.

AT THE STAND FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. C. BLUMNER.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city, and surrounding country, that they have just removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. C. Blumner, where they have opened the largest and best stock of goods ever opened in this city. Their stock was selected expressly for this market—consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Tin-ware, Groceries, &c., &c. Military cloths, Casimeres, casinetts and summer goods, also muslins, laces, marinos, alpacas, lawns, and in fact every thing that a person might wish to purchase. Likewise all kinds of

GROCERIES.

Spruce and lemon syrrup, &c., &c.

Please call and examine. We will sell as reasonable as any other house in this place for cash. Santa Fe, July 22, 1848. n35-tf

WM. MITCHELL,

DIRECTLY opposite the Establishment of Eugene Leitsendorfer & Co., at the sign of *EFECTOS NEUVOS*, Would respectfully inform all of the Citizens, Officers and Soldiers of New Mexico, that he wishes to sell out his stock of Goods, at Bargains, to suit purchasers, as he is determined not to be undersold by any Merchants in this city. He would also say that he has a large stock selected expressly for this market, such as all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silks, Satins, Hd'kfs, Queensware, Glassware, and a fine assortment of *GROCERIES*, also

Ready Made Clothing,

Which he will sell Cheap for Cash.

Mexicans and Americans will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He has also a splendid assortment of

CUTLERY,

Spurs, Looking Glasses, of all sizes, Toys, Jewelry, Combs, Head Dresses, and every thing in that line.

Santa Fe, July 18. 1848. n35-tf

F. X. AUBRY,

WILL receive, in a few days, a large Stock of the Leading Articles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, &c. &c, that he will Wholesale at reduced prices for Cash. F. X. AUBRY.

Santa Fe August 7, 1848. n37-tf

NOTICE.

Good grazing for all kinds of stock

At the very low price of ONE DOLLAR & 50 cts., per month!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to take in any amount of stock to feed, at the very low price of one dollar and fifty cents per month, a head, for any kind of stock.

He would also inform the public that his pastures and grazing grounds are large, and supplied with good watering privileges, and the best quality of grass, and a plenty of it. No pains will be spared in attending to the stock that should be entrusted to his care. He has many hands, and they are all well armed so as ot defend the stock from the Indians.

N. B. He holds himself responsible for all stock entrusted to his keeping, (death and accident excepted) unless it should be run off by the Indians, of which there is little or no danger, as he is well provided with arms and hurdders, and he has large and commodious corralls for them at night if necessary.

All persons wishing their stock to be sent out immediately, will please call on Mr. James Giddings, who will receive them and send them to the grazing camp.

The subscribers pastures are only twenty or thirty miles from this city, in the vicinity of Galistio. MANUEL CHAVIS.

References, Hon. Joab Houghton, Chas. Blumner, O. P. Hovey, Abell & Duvall Wm. S. Smith, J. M. Giddings, and all the Americans who have lived in Santa Fe any length of time.

Santa Fe, May 30, 1848. n29-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Stock of Southern and Eastern Goods heretofore to be found in the house of *HOUGHTON & FOLGER*, have this day been sold and transfered to the House of *E. LEIETSENDORFER & CO*, where our friends will now find in the combined Establishment, the newest and freshest Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors from the United States—and all the varieties of Goods from Southern Mexico. We ask a continuance of favors from our former friends and customers. n34-tf

Santa Fe, July, 18. } E. LEITSENDORFER, & Co. HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

In the Santa Fe counta circuit court, June term, A. D. 1848.

B. Larregoete, v. s. *Jesus Arce.*

NOW at this day, comes the said plaintiff, and by his Attornies, and the said defendent not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, it is ordered by the court that the said defendant, Jesus Arce, be notified that a suit has been commenced against him, on account, for seven hundred and thirty one dollars; and that his property has been attached, and that he be and and appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be holden in the city of Santa Fe, on the fourth Monday of October next, and plead to the action aforesaid, with in two days of the commencement of the court, Judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same, and it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in the Territory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court. A true copy of the order.

Angney & Ortey, Att'y for plaintiff.

Attest; J. M. GIDDINGS, clerk.

Santa Fe, July 18, 1848 n34-4t

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber having established a House at the town of Frontera, opposite El Passo, on the American side of the Rio del Norte, for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business, offers his services to his Friends and the Public.

He also has on hand a well assorted Stock of Merchandize, consisting of Lienzos, Manta, Prints, Hardware, Queenswars, Groceries, &c. &c.

Traders passing to and from Chihuahua, will find at his establishment, Coorn Provisions, and all other articles usually required by a Train of Wagons.

Frontera August 7, 1848. T. F. WHITE.

Refer to

Hon. J. Houghton, Santa Fe,

n37-tf Dr. H. Connolly, Chihuahua.

New and Cheap Goods!!

DALLAM & FINDLAY,

WOULD Say to the public, that they are now in possession of a complete stock of Goods, consisting in part of prints, bleached and brown domestics, drills, blue, bleached and printed casimets, casimeres and cloths, shoes, hosiery, cigars and liquors of every variety, all of which they are anxious to sell on the most accommodating terms. They are likewise in receipt of a large stock of goods from the South, embracing every article of Mexican production.

Purchasers will please give them a call.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n 30-tf

In the Santa Fe Circuit Court, June term, A. D. 1848.

J. Nangle v. s. *J. Turner, Francis Teabout and C. E Allen.*

NOW at this day comes the said plaintiff, by his Attorney, and the said defendants not appearing to answer the action, on motion of the srid plaintiff, by their Attorney, it is ordered by the court, that the said defendants, J. Turner, F. Teabout and C. E. Allen, be notified that a suit has been commenced against them, on account, for fous hundred and eighteen dollar and ninety one cents, and that their property has been attached, and that unless they be and appear at the next term of the circuit court, to be holden in thecity of Santa Fe, N. M. on the fourth Monday of October next, and plead to the action aforesaid, within two days of the commencement of the court, Judgement will be rendered against them and their property, sold to satisfy the same. and it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in this Turritory, for four weeks successively, the last insertion to be at least two weeks before the next term of this court.

A true copy of the order,

Murray F. Tuley Att'y for plaintiff,

Attest; J. M. GIDDINGS, *clerk.*

Santa Fe, June 18, 1849. n34-4t

Great Times in Mexico.—The Mexicans say that everything is changed since the coming of the Americans. "Signor," said an old Spaniard "our religion, our laws, our very natures are undergoing a change. I saw a Mexican refuse to pull off his hat when the host was carried by! A poor man received justice from the Alcalde in a suit, and, as I am a Christian, I heard an old man tell his son that it was sinful to steal! Woe is me! what are we to expect?"

Anecdote.—"Do you suppose there is any doubt about my baggage going to Canaan?" inquired an old lady of the famous wag R., while he was setting some friends off" at the Albany depot, a few days since.

"My dear woman," answered R. soberly, "it will depend entirely upon the moral instructions it has received. Was it brought up orthodox?"

"No," answered the uncomprehending woman, "it was brought up on a hand cart."

"Doubtful case ma'am, very."

☞ What evidence has been given to prove that Santa Anna is a man of regular habits?—Because he uniformly retires early.

Why is a vine like a soldier? Because it has 'listed and trained, has ten drills and shoots.

Human Glory.—There arrived at Hull, not long since, a Dutch vessel, navigated by a man, his wife and four daughters, laden with bones raked from the battle-field of Napoleon, to be sold by the bushel for manure to grow turnips.

☞ Why do not our Civil authorities publish the Treaty, so that the inhabitants of this country may know the terms of peace.

☞ On the arrival of Gov. Washington, it is expected that there will be a great change in our Civil Government. We hope if there is, it will be for the better.

Navijos Again.—It is reported that the Navijo Indians are again committing depredations on the Rio Grande, notwithstanding the treaty lately made with Col. Newby. A short time since, they made an attack upon the Pueblo of Cochetа, and drove off all the stock belonging to Senor el Padre. This matter should be attended to, and Mr. Navijos taught to pay some little attention to a treaty.

THE REPUBLICAN.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

OLIVER P. HOVEY, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER

Thursday, August 24, 1848.

☞ We are daily expecting a mail from the U. S when we will probably receive some news of great importance.

☞ Lt. Adams has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster for this Post.

Maj. Weightman, Pay Master U. S. A. arrived in this city a few days since from the U. States, and is to remain as paymaster of this department. Maj. Weightman was a captain in Maj Clark's Battalion of Artillery, under General Kearney, and accompanied Col. Doniphan on his long and hazardous expedition.

It is reported from good authority that there is a large party of Indians in Taos, awaiting the departure of the troops. Whether it is their intention to enter Taos and massacre what few souls should chance to be left there, unprotected or not, we do not know, but much danger is apprehended in that vicinity.

A large party of Navijos came in the other day with more captives, and delivered them over to Governor Vigil.

☞ All subscribers who live in this city, who do not receive their papers on publication day, will please send to the office for them. Our carrier sometimes makes mistakes!!!

The detachment of the 3d regt. Missouri Mounted Volunteers, which has been stationed at San Fernando de Taos for the last ten months, will leave for the United States, in about a week, Lieut Wheeler, Acting Quarter Master for the detachment. is now in town making arrangements for their transportation.

The public debt of the U. States, July 1, 1847, was $39,000,000.

RECRUITING OFFICE —Lt. Adams of the 1st Dragoons, has just opened a recruiting office in this city. Young men who wish to enlist in the regular army, have now a fine opportunity.

TO THE PUBLIC —Would it not be advisable for our civil authorities or government, to publish the treaty of peace in Spanish and English, so that the citizens of this country might be informed on what terms peace has been made.—We think if any people should be informed of the terms of peace, it should be those who are the most interrested, and who are they but those who were previously citizens, and natives of the ceded territories There seems to be a lack of energy, or judgment in regard to this subject on the part of our civil authorities.

☞ We have no news of importance from Chihuahua, more than that rumor says that the impost duty of that State will be much less than it was previous to the war, and that there will be no contraband goods; this we hear from good authority, and direct from that city.

☞ A WORD TO OUR PATRONS.—We shall not fail to enlarge our paper, as soon as we receive a supply from the U S. which has been ordered a long time since, and we are now daily expecting it. At the expiration of this volume it will positively be enlarged, and carriers engaged to carry it to any point where twenty or thirty subscribers can be procured in the Territory, immediately after publication, so as to give no reason for further complaint. If we fail to do so, and subscribers fail to get their papers regularly, subscription monies will be refunded. It is our intention to leave for the U States on or before the first of next month, when the paper will fall into the hands of a person whose experience ensures us to believe that justice will be done our many patrons during our short absence. We shall return early next spring, when our sole attention will be devoted to this branch of business, and with an office complete for printing in both languages, any work that may be demanded. and with just and reasonable prices, we hope to give satisfaction to all By remaining mutual hereafter in regard to politics, and studying solely the interests of the country and the public; using our utmost exertions for the immediate organization of the Territory.—We leave for the public to say, whether we are deserving of their patronage and support for the time to come or not.

☞ The New Orleans Delta of the 13th says: We learn from Senor Carena, that it is the universal expectation and belief of the Mexicans, that Santa Anna will return to Mexico as soon as our army leaves the country. Those who have incurred the hostility of this powerful chief are looking to a division of the country into independent republics, as the only thing which can save them from a continuation of his oppressive and corrupt rule. Hence their eagerness to forward the Sierra Madre movement, which is expected will include nearly all the most prominent chiefs of the liberal or federal party in the north of Mexico.

Movements of the Troops.

During the past week, troops have been daily leaving here for the United States. On the 16th inst., Col. Newby, with the ballance of his regiment, took their departure. Col. Ralls regiment, and Major Walker's (Sant a Fe battalion) by order of Gen. Price, did not pass through this city, but took the Galisteo road, by Las Vegas, and are on their way for their respective homes. Lt Col Easton, with his battalion of Infr. reached this city, on the 18th, and left on the 22d—all in fine health. Brig. General Price and staff, with an escort, are to take their departure on the morning of the 26th Major Beall, with his detachment of U. S. Dragoons, are to be left to garrison this country for the present. We belive this rather a small force, but we believe that a more competent or faithful officer could not be left in command. This we say and know to be a fact, that during this war, no troops of the volunteers or regular corps, have acquitted themselves in a more gallant and soldier-like manner than the troops of this department Gen. Price, with his staff, leaves a name in this country which will not soon be forgotten—on all occasions, where an opportunity offered, have they acquitted themselves in such a manner as to give credit to their country. We wish them a speedy return to their families and friends, where we are certain their reception will become those who are numbered among the foremost heroes of our country. We hope and trust, that at some future day, justice will be done to the heroes of this department by our friends in the States, as at present it has not.

New Mexico.

We date the prosperity of New Mexico from the occupation of the country by the U. States forces, and the consequent hoisting of the flag, but never within the last two years, has this city presented a more life-like—more brisk and business appearance, than at the present time.

Stores are open from daylight until ten o'clock at night, and all places of business are daily thronged by large numbers of people, from all parts of the country. Various kinds of mechanical labor is also carried on in different parts of the city. Troops are daily arriving from the South; and leaving immeditely for the States; and everywhere, the pleasant hum of industry salutes the ear.

The streets and thoroughfares are daily thronged with a brisk and business people, and resounds with an incessant tread of stirring feet. The scenes of pressing throngs—eager consultations, and hasty passing and re-passing, now disturb the idle spectator It is computed that no less than some hundred and fifty men, who have received their discharge from the army, have left this city within the present month, for the gold mines A large number has lately been added to our number of citizens, composed of lawyers—merchants—grocers—carpenters; carmen and cooks; and all kinds of mechanics, all possessed with a desire of becoming suddenly rich, and are now locating themselves and settling in this country.

Shipment of goods have been made, and continue to be made for the south, and there is but little probability of traders suffering in this branch of business; however, it is expected that the Mexican authorities of the State of Chihuahua. will lay a heavy tax upon all goods ported to that country.

The latest accounts from the gold mines, are highly flattering; gold has been found of late in the vicinity of Taos, and parties who have traversed and penetrated the region in which it was found, give encouraging reports of its increase in quantity—undiminished in purity

From Oregon.

Indian War—pending destruction of the Pawnee Nation —Capt. Van Vleit, who has been distinguished in the Mexican war, and who has been with the Oregon battalion, arrived here on Sunday, having left Grand Island on the 5th inst.

Three companies arrived at Grand Island on the first inst, and the other two companies were expected in a few days.

It is feared that there will be bloody work done on the plains this summer, owing to the rising of the tribes against the Pawnees, Capt Van Vleit, on the 5th inst., met a party of 300 Chayennes, twenty miles this side of Grand Mano, who were lying in wait for the Pawnees. Next day, he met the whole Pawnee nation, consisting of men, women and children, amounting to several thousand, going toward the buffalo grounds On the 7th, inst. Capt. V V. passed through the deserted Pawnee village, and while there, a party of Sioux arrived, who fell upon the desolate village and entirely destroyed it, together with the cornfields in the neighborhood. The travellers learned that shortly before this, the Pawnees had been attacked by a large party of Iowas and Sacks and had lost 17 scalps. A war party of three hundred Osages were also on the trail of the Pawnees, so that there is a likelihood that this summer's war may end in the destruction of these daring robbers.

CANADA —Republican symptoms are increasing every day in Canada. The Canadian journals are even discussing the question of ultimate secession from Great Britain, and of annexation to the U. States. Articles on this subject are admitted into the Government or conservative journals there. Even her public men are beginning to change ground.

THE POLITICAL PRESS,—Some of the political fire-eaters of the East. in the shape of newspaper press, in denouncing the administration and the war, hesitate not to calumniate. in bitter, unmeasured terms, every thing intimately connected with its measures and of course the acquirement of territory, furnishes fine food for these hotspurs. The idea of yoking New Mexico with the confederacy makes some of them fairly burn blue—it is so foreign to their appetites—something they think they will never learn to digest—not *they* The thought is intolerable—such a vile use of land, a great desert where nothing grows, and where rain never falls!

Nothing, it would seem, can convince this party but that New Mexico will fail in producing even bread and meat for a respectable sized population. One writer says, "a few towns may eventually grow up, but the country is incapable of supporting anything like a large population;" another speaking of the seasons, "no rain falls after the first of March," and one poor wight lets off upon the "stock"

One of the largest immigrations ever known to either Oregon, California or New Mexico, will pour in by the northern route this fall and the the coming season, and still larger ones will follow during the succeeding years After which, we imagine, New Mexico will wear to these high mettled advocates of party principles a chaplet of roses for her crown of thorns—and the ungenerous machinations of the political press be broken up and no more

The time is not far distant when public and political opinion will be greatly changed in regard to the subject of the war and the administration, and those who have so strongly denounced the war, and so obstinately opposed the annexation of the ceded territorys, and those who have so wilfully pronounced New Mexico, Oregon, Texas and the California, as poor barren and worthless countrys, where it would be impossible for Agriculture, Manufacturing, Commercial or Mining interests to be in any manner developed Such people and party have taken nearly the same part during this war, that the Torys did during the great revolutionary struggle of 1776—opposing as it were, a right of conquest. But let our government at once organize this territory, and as it become a free and independent State, and in a very few years New Mexico will be numbered amongts the wealthiest States of the Union.

THE NEWSPAPER —We occasionally meet with a business man who effects to care very little for newspapers and the information they furnish. Of course we must give this class of men credit for meaning what they say, but nevertheless, we cannot believe them to be as independent of newspaper aid as they imagine

We should like these men to have a momentary glimpse of the business world, as it would be, if all newspaper facilities were annihilated Extinguish all the light which the press has shed upon the wants and interests of society —Let all the information it has gathered from all parts of the world, and scattered among its readers, be forgotten—let all the intelligence it has imparted all the enterprise it has stimulated. and in what stage of advancement may we suppose the mercantile world would now be found?

How would a city without a well-informed press ever compete with one having that aid?—The one, in comparison with the other, would be less than half civilized, and would be constantly at fault in the common transactions of business. And what is true of a city, would be true of an individual who should succeed in depriving himself of the aid and advantages of the modern journal

There are numberless ways in which the man of business is benefitted by even the glance of his paper which he takes in the morning or evening, which we need not repeat. The advertisements may give him information or suggest a valuable thought The news department may intimate to him the direction which his efforts should take, or the record of some stirring and sterrile examples of mercantile life may rouse him to those endeavors which conduct to triumphant success.

The expense of a newspaper, it is true, is something, but the probable expense of having no journal is often vastly great. Ignorance is generally costly.

ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN TEXAS —Until lately, there has been no organization of public parties in Texas. The Democrats having lately organized, the whigs are following their example The Galveston News of the 27th ult, contains an address to the whigs of the State, calling on them to hold county meetings, and send delegates to a County Convention, to be held in Galveston, on the 18th day of May, for the appointment of delegates to the National Whig Convention at Philadelphia. The Galveston News announces the departure of Mr. Allen, on his way to attend the democratic National Convention to which he is a delegate, and says Mr. Allen declares his determination not to vote for men for President and Vice President, who are not decidedly opposed to the Wilmot Proviso The News hopes the to her delegates may take the same course, remarking "that it will be but justice to the people of the State."—*Organ.*

A spruce looking lieutenant, under the U. S. Ten regiment bill, on asking a friend what he would be taken for without his apauletts, was answered that "he would be taken for debt."

HOW IS IT DONE.—In a speech made by Gen. Shields, at his reception in Richmond, Va., he said:

The oter day, in Washington, he had seen a distinguished foreign officer, just arrived from Europe, who belonged to the Austrian service, a Prussian by birth, and educated at the best military institution in Europe. This officer told him he had been sent out by that military school, with letters to the President, and he was directed to ascertain what new element it is that can make men constantly victorious—against odds—under all circumstances—in every field.

They were now, he said, trying to work this problem out in Europe. At the school in Berlin the best military General had recently laid down before his class the old principles established in European warfare—principles, he told them, which had been proven in the wars of the French revolution and Napoleon. But, he observed, it seemed now that some new element was at work, and these principles had better be investigated There was a country in the west which had been supposed to be wholly unmilitary, that, without preparation, had assailed a nation of seven millions, in a country possessing the best natural defences in the world. He referred to the effort of France in Africa, and of Russia in the Caucasus, and their unsuccessful issue, notwithstanding the vast superiority of the assailing powers; but, said the military instructor, this republic gets at once into a war, and is successful in its battles, whether its army fights in open field or in defense, or in assailing defences, or laying siege to fortifications. And the officer was dispatched to America, to find out if possible, what was the secret of it all.

OBITUARY.

DIED in this city, August 11th, Mr H. L. Singer, lately from Philadelphia, aged about 21 years.

Only a few weeks since Mr Singer arrived in this city, from the United States, with the bloom of health upon his cheek. But, alas! how soon it has faded. During the short time that Mr S. has been in this city. he has gained by his gentlemanly deportment, many friends, who now, alas! are left to mourn the loss of a much beloved friend. Mr. S was possessed of a generous disposition and an open heart He died in the prime of youth, far, far from his kindred and friends—neither father, mother, brother or sister, to drop the last that of affection over the remains of their deceased relative

MANY FRIENDS

☞ Philadelphia and Pittsburg papers will please copy the above

When Michael Scales was last at the Lakes, a young Oxonian, thinking to create a laugh at his expense, accosted him thus:

"I believe sir, you once killed a donkey?"

"Yes," said Scales. "and I might take it into my head to kill another."

HOW MUCH IS A "HORSE POWER?"—We have heard this question asked a great many times. The Scientific American says, "what is generally condidered as constituting a horse power, is a power sufficient to raise one hundred and thirty pounds one hundred feet in a minute."

Look Out!

Within the last few nights, there has been several persons robbed in this city. Some have been knocked down and robbed while passing through some of the back streets—some have had their rooms entered during their absence, and robbed of everything of value. A few nights since, Capt. Haley's room was entered, and the freebooters, possessing themselvee of some three hundred dollars in cash—some clothing and sundry other things, left, and have not yev been arrested, nor do we believe that there has been even an attempt made to bring them to justice On Tuesday evening a young Mexican boy, found a copy of Walker's dictionary out in the back part of the town; also a horse-brush—toooth-brush—shaving box &c, which are now in our possession This dictionary bears the name "John Haley's book"

It is supposed that there is in this city, a party of bandits, who intend for the future, to make their living by plunder; many believe that there are Americans in the gang We hope that some method may be taken to put a stop to this, and bring the villains to justice whoever they may be.

☞ Mr. Pratt, the bearer of dispatches to California, who has been in this city, for some few days, will leave for California on Saturday next, with an escort of some thirty men.

☞ Would it not be advisable, (as the force which is left to garrison this country is so small) for the citizens to organize one or two independent companies, so as to be prepared for any disturbances or outbreaks that may possibly take place.

☞ The unusual amount of Government work, must be our apology for the late appearance of our sheet this week.

The number of arrivals at the Independence House, during the past week, from the south and elsewhere, is ninety-five.

V

EL REPUBLICANO.

PUBLICADO, Y EDITADO POR OLIVER P. HO . Y

Santa Fe Agosto 24, 1848.

YNTERESANTE.

Con sumo sentimiento observamos que algunos prefectos del territorio parece que no se interesan en promover establecimientos de educacion primaria en sus respectivos condados, la prueva esta practicamente demostrada, pues apenas se ve una escuela de primeras letras en la capital; los criticos de estos tiempos podian emplear su peregrina filosofia en descubrir medios a proposito que guien a la juventud al edificio de la educacion, y no en llamar la atencion publica con unos discursos si no insipidos al menos imprudentes, pues solo sirven para remover la inercia de los corazones mas pasivos; estos regalos con que insultan a personas particulares, a la vez de producir en la sociedad efectos agradables, causan un descontento que previene a cada cual a espresar la hora funesta en que le de 1 su enojadizo batacazo como interezado's a la tranquilidad publica desenmos que nuestros correspondales toquen en sus escritos la fibra de la moderacion, y que se ecsaminen primero al derecho y al reves antes de entrar a fulminar censuras. La obra importante de ilustracion esta bazada en la escuela de los primeros rudimentos de la literatura por cuya causa todos los miembros de la sociedad deben tomar una parte eficaz en cooperar al tamano de sus fuerzas a un principio tan vital, sin el cual nos veremos obligados adegenerar al estado triste de la barbarie. Esperemos que los Honorables Prefectos inviertan una parte de los fondos de sus condados, en la dotacion de preceptores utiles, y en la compra posible de los libros mas necesarios pero sino cuentan con recursos suficientes, seria muy conveniente que le diran una desarrolladita a las facultades de su inspeccion, y en seguida que publicaran sus cortes de caja para satisfacion publica. En cuanto a la policia no es menos nuestro descontento, la capital aparece plagada en varias calles, de pantanos de agua, de restos fetidos de animales muertos, y de otras inmundicias que estorvan el paso mas saleroso; este notabilisimo descuido es transcendental en todas las plazas y rincheras del territorio principalmente en las del Rio-abajo en donde produce el sol to los aquellos efectos que son propios a su naturaleza cuando hiere un plano humedo como aquel; con razon se quejan los Rioabajenos de dolores reumaticos y de los estragos espantosos que les ocasiona cual quiera enfermedad la vigilancia de los Senores Prefectos cambiara nuestra policia actual Tenemos datos muy seguros que en algunos tribunales del territorio, se advierten ciertas ventosas bien conocidas, que lastiman mucho las bolsas de los querellantes, es muy racional que las autoridades escojan personas inteligentes y de reputacion para que les sirvan de amanuenses con absoluta sujeccion a la equidad de la razon, y de la ley. Pronto veremos prosperar el territorio colocado en la esfera del engrandecimiento; su situacion transitoria tomara otra forma con la oliva de la union, y con que los ciudadanos olviden para siempre todo sentimiento rancio de odiosidad y de venganza, contemplandonos como hermanos pertenecientes a una misma familia que procura el beneficio procomunal del pais.

Policia y Educacion
tratamos de remover
es libre nuestra opinion
si no se quiere atender
mejor sera hacer chiton.
Cesen personalidades
tratemos beneficencia
y asi las autoridades
no obren con tanta indolencia
contenganse las maldades.
El punto mas ecsencial
a que se debe atender
es, ala sana moral,
que el joben debe aprender
este es el mejor caudal.
La piedra fundamental
para formar sociedad
es, no hacer a nadie mal
tratarse con igualdad
pues una ley liberal
no ataca la libertad.

Al Publico—Quisieramos advertir a nuestras autoridades civiles o Govierno. que publicaran el tratado de Paz en Espanol e Yngles para que los Ciudadanos del pais pudieran informarse en que terminos se ha hecho la paz, creemos que si todo el pueblo estubiese informado de los terminos en que se ha hecho la paz, seria una cosa muy buena para los que estan muy interesados, y tambien mucho mejor para aquellos que de ante mano son Ciudadanos y nativos de los Territorios cedidos. Esto parece ser un ataque de negligencia, frialdad o desentendimiento con respecto a este asunto por parte de nuestras autoridades civiles.

Una grande partida de Nabjoes vinieron a esta Ciudad el otro dia con mas cautivos que fueron entregados al Senor Gobernador Vigil.

Una palabra a nuestros patrones—No pensamos alargar nuestro papel hasta que no recibamos de los Estados Unidos el que estamos diariamente esperando: a la espiracion o conclusion de este volumen, sera positivamente alargado; y entonces procuraremos emplear para ello hasta veinte o treinta escritores si podemos hallarlos en este Territorio, inmediatamente despues de la primera publicacion para que no tengan los subscritores razones para quejarse en lo de adelante; si faltamos a hacerlo asi y los subscritores no reciben sus papeles regularmente, el dinero que den por la subscripcion les sera devuelto. Nuestra intencion, es, al menos para los Estados-Unidos, y antes del primero del prosimo pondremos nuestro papel a cargo de una persona cuya esperiencia nos asegure a creer que cumplira con nuestros patrones durante nuestra ausencia: volveremos temprano en la prosima primavera, y entonces la sola atencion nuestra sera enteramente dirigida a esta ocupacion con oficiales completos para imprimir en ambas lenguas del modo y manera que gusten o pidan a precios justos y razonables. Nos congratulamos que entonces podremos dar satisfacion a todos permaneciendo neutrales en lo de adelante con respeto a las cosas politicas, atendiendo solamente al interes del pais y a usar nuestra mas vehemente elocuencia acerca de la publica organizacion de este Territorio, y quisieramos que el publico nos digera si nos reservara su patrocinio y proteccion para lo futuro, o no.

No tenemos noticias de importancia de Chihuahua, mas que se dice por rumores que el derecho de importacion a aquel Estado, sera mucho menos que era antes de la guerra, y que no habia efectos de contrabando; esto lo sabemos por buenas personas de aquella Ciudad.

Todos los subscritores que viven en la Ciudad, y que no han recibido sus papeles el dia de la publicacion, pueden embiar si gustan a esta oficina por ellos " nuestro repartidor de papeles algunas veces se Equivoca,

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Los siguientes son unos pocos extratos de los informes y de las resoluciones que se adoptaron en las juntas de Mercaderes con respecto al derecho de seis por ciento.

El Sr. Brent ofrecio las siguientes resoluciones;

Resuelto, que puesto que Nuevo Mejico es una parte integrante de los Estados Unidos, y lo era al tiempo de la introduccion de una porcion de generos al dicho Territorio este ano, que el cobro del derecho de seis por ciento advalorem sobre dichos generos, seria injusto, si no fuera en violacion del espiritu de la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos.

La cual despues de un debate de los Senores Houghton, Hall, Messervy y Oxley, fue aprobada con solo un voto contra ella. Sobre mocion del Sr. Estes, la junta se prorrogo hasta el procsimo Lunes a las 7 de la tarde.

El Lunes 8 del corriente la junta se reunio presidiendo el Sr. Messervy.

El Sr. Brent, en nombre de la comision expuso que habian pensado seria mas propio el presentar su dictamen en la forma de una peticion dirijida al General Price, la cual fue leida a la Junta.

Lo siguiente es una copia de la peticion presentada al General Price.

PETICION DEL GENERAL PRICE.

Al General de Brigada, S. Price, Comandante del 9 ° Departamento Militar,

Senor.—Nos, los abajo firmados, Ciudadanos Mercaderes de Santa Fe, muy respetuosamente le suplicamos nos permita llamemos la atencion a las siguientes resoluciones, que en una Junta habida en esta ciudad el 6 de lcorriente, con el objeto de tomar en consideracion el efecto del articulo 2., ° contenido en la orden n. ° 10 fechada del Cuartel General del 9. ° Departamento Militar, Santa Fe Febrero 5 de 1848.

Resuelto, que puesto que Nuevo Mejico es una parte integrante de los Estados Unidos, y que lo era al tiempo de la introduccion de una porcion de generos al dicho Territorio este ano, el cobro del derecho de seis por ciento advalorem sobre dichos generos, seria injusto si no fuera en violacion del espiritu de la Constitucion de los Estados Unidos.

Sabemos que su conocimiento de la Constitucion y de las leyes generales de los Estados Unidos le califican bien para que Juzgue si nuestras impresiones son corretas o no; ellas son, de que el hacer efectivo el articulo 2. ° de dicha orden sobre los generos introducidos al Territorio de Nuevo Mejico desde la ratificacion del tratado por el cual este Territorio constituye una parte de los Estados Unidos de America es inconsistente y repugnante con la Constitucion y Leyes de los Estados Unidos de America.

Nuestras opiniones descansan sobre los siguientes fundamentos; saver; que la parte de la orden n. ° 10, que afecta la parte comercial de la comunidad, levando el seis por ciento advalorem sobre todos los generos introducidos al dicho Territorio, fue despachada a consecuencia de la determinacion de nuestro gobierno de hacer pesar los gastos de la guerra sobre la Republica Mejicana y por este medio obligarla a la paz.

Uno de los medios de obtener ese objeto fue de embargar las Aduanas del pays y N.-Mejico siendo considerado una parte de Mejico, y ocupado militarmente por nuestras tropas, se nombro un colector para el cobro del arancel de seis por ciento advalorem, mientras el pays permaneciera bajo de dicha occupacion militar

Todos los generos introducidos al N.-Mejico, mientras duraba la guerra, desde el 5 de Febrero 1848, fueron sujetos al advalorem de seis por ciento; los terminos del tratado de paz ratificado el 26 de Mayo 1848 por el cual Nuevo Mejico se hizo una parte de los Estados Unidos, concluyo consecuentemente con la occupacion militar del pays, como de pays de enemigos, el territorio se hizo responsable a la Constitucion y leyes del Gobierno General de los Estados Unidos.

Los motivos por los cuales se despacho dicha orden n. ° 10. en cuanto hace relacion al derecho de seis por siento se hacen nulos y sin fuerza por cuanto no hay ya guerra que deba sostenerse, y el Territorio cesa de ser pays de un enemigo, en consecuencia de lo cual dicho derecho de seis por ciento ad-balorem no puede aplicarse a generos introducidos al Territorio de Nuevo Mexico desde el 26 de Mayo 1848, desde cuyo tiempo constituye una parte integrante y componente de los Estados Unidos. El continuar el cobro de dicho arancel, de hecho, seria en oposicion directa al espiritu que la autorizo.

La situacion actual de los asuntos es como sigue, ahora nos hallamos obsoluta mente y de hecho en los Estados Unidos, sobre el suelo de nuestra patria y bajo de la proteccion de la Constitucion de los E.-Unidos, la cual garantiza expresamente el comercio libre entre todas las partes de ellos, y prohibe todas contribuciones desiguales; la introducion de generos de los Estados a este Territorio es solo un asunto de comercio interno y es lo mismo quel que se hace entre un Estado de la union con otro de la misma.

Nuestros generos que son de fabrica nacional son esemptos de todo derecho en todas las partes del Territorio de los Estados Unidos. Los de fabrica estrangera han pagado ya los derechos legales en el primer puerto de su desembarco.

Un Territorio puede imponer la licencia que crea conveniente a un vendedor de generos, pero el establecer derechos separados sobre generos transportados de una parte de los E.-Unidos a otra, concebimos seria intervenir en las facultades del Gobierno General e inconstitucional.

Plenamente convencidos de lo correcto y justo de nuestras miras, respetuosamente le pedimos que haga uso de las facultades implicadas en el articulo 19 de dicha orden n. ° 10, para relevarnos de lo que concebimos ser contribucion desigual e inconstitucional.

Todo lo cual muy respetuosamente sometemos a su consideracion.

El Sr. Messervy leyo en seguida a nombre de la Comision la siguiente comunicacion del General Price en contestacion a su peticion.

Cuartel General 9. ° Departamento Militar.

Santa Fe N.-Mejico Agosto 10 de 1848.

CABALLEROS:—

Por direccion del General Comandante tengo el honor de acusarles el recibo de su Comunicacion 8 del corriente sobre el objeto de derechos segun estan prescritos y ordenados en la orden n. ° 10 de este Cuartel General de fecha de 5 de Febrero de 1848.

Por el alto caracter de la comunicacion, y el manifiesto interes que abraza, el General Comandante se sirve representar que, con arreglo a las instrucciones que recibio del Ministerio de la Guerra, fue deber suyo de establecer, para el pago de los compromisos Civiles del Territorio una renta que pudiera cubrir los gastos del Gobierno Civil. Bajo de estas circunstancias se impuso el derecho de seis por ciento advaloren, e inmediatamente dio parte de ello por los conductos peculiares al Presidente de los *E.*-Unidos de quien el General Comandante supone que depende ahora el asunto.

Con esta mira del asunto, el General no tiene intencion, no obstante cuanto sus inclinaciones particulares puedan hacerselo desear, de modificar o de abrogar la orden que ecsiste, particularmente cuando segun se cree ahora generalmente el Gobierno de los *E.* Unidos habra tomado ya medidas para crear un Gobierno Civil en este pays, que sera sin duda facultado con plenos poderes para la estencion y administracion de la constitucion y leyes de los *E.* Unidos sobre un Territorio que se cree, ser una parte integrante del Pays.

Soy, Caballeros, con mucho respeto su obediente servidor.

W. E. PRINCE.
*E*DECAN Y AYUDANTE GENERAL.

A los Senores Misservy, Brent,-Mercaderes y Ciudadanos.

*E*n seguida el Sr. Messervy presento los siguientes preambulos y resoluciones que fueron aprovadas unanimemente.

Como quiera que todas las obligaciones otorgadas a las actuales autorides de N. Mejico para el pago del derecho del seis por ciento advalorem sobre los generos introducidos al Territorio de N.-Mejido de los *E.* Unidos despues quel dicho Territorio ha sido hecho parte integrante del Territorio de los E. Unidos, fueron otorgadas ignorando el hecho de que dicho Territorio de N.-Mejico era al tiempo de la ejecucion de dichas obligaciones una parte del Territorio de los *E.* Unidos, y sujetos a las leyes generaleo y bajo de la protecion de la Constitucion delos mismos.

Por todo lo cual, se resuelve que, como Ciudadanos Americanos, y en suelo Americano, orgullosos de nuestros derechos de nacimiento, y penetrados de nuestros privilejios, usaremos todos los medios decentes, legales y honrrosos para resistir el pago de lo que creemos ser desigual e inconstitucional tasacion.

El Sr. Brent preseto la siguiente resolucion que fue aprovada.

Resuelto, que se nombre una comision de cuatro individuos para que colecten hechos estadisticos respecto a las rentas y gastos del Gobierno Civil y cualesquiera otros materiales de interes relativos al asunto que se esta considerando, de los que daran cuenta en una procima Junta que se convoque.

El Presidente nombro los siguientes Caballeros. Henrique O. Neil, Luis Sheets, Guillermo S. McKnight, y Guillermo Messervy.—(*La Junta se prorrogo.*)

EL REPUBLICANO.

SE PUBLICARA TRES VECES CADA MES. UNO CADA DIEZ DIAS.

Dedicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura noticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los movimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO,

PUBLILCADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS."

Tomo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 39

Santa Fe Augosto 23, 1848.

EL REPUBLICANO.

El Segundo Tomo del Republicono. Sera publicado tres veces cada mes, al moderado precio de *siete pesos* por un ano. Tres pesos cuatro reales por seis meses. Dos pesos por tres meses. La Suscricion debera ser pagada adelantada. El periodico sera publicado en Espanol y en Ingles por *Otiverio P. Hovey.* Las personas que gusten suscribirse enviaran cuanto antes sus nombres a esta Oficina, pues se estan tomando medidas para remitir el papel a todas las partes del Territorio sin que falte.

La Oficina al Nord-Este de la Plaza, puerta inmediata al Despacho del Gobierno.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA.

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara enesta oficina aprecios equitativos y en el mejor estilo occurriendo a ella, esquina Nord-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

AVISOS.

Generos Frescos y Baratos.

DALLAM Y FINDLAY avisan al Publico que tienen ahora en su posesion un surtido completo de generos, compuesto en partes de Indianas, Lienzos, Mantas, Mahou azul, Cordoncillo blanco y estampado, Casinetes, Casimires, Pano, Zapatos, Medieria, Cigarros Puros, y Licores de todas clases. Todo lo cual desean bender a precios equitativamente bajos.

Estan igualmente recibiendo un gran surtido de efectos de tierra a fuera compuestos de todos los renglones de comercio Mejicano.

Suplican a los compradores que se sirvan visitar su Establecimiento.

Santa Fe Junio 6 1848.

DALLAM Y FINDLAY.

Santa Fe, Junio 8 '48. n30tf.

AL PUBLICO.

EL surtimiento de Efectos del sur y del Est que antes estaba en la Casa de Houghton & Folger, han sido vendidos y mudados a la Casa de Eugenio Leitsendorfer & Comp., dondenuestros amigos hallaran ahora en el unido Establemiento, los mas nuevos y frescos Efectos, abarrotes y licores de los Estados Unidos—y todas las variedades de Efectos del sur de Mejico, Pedinos a nuestros primeros amigos y Marchantes continuen faborreciendonos.

E. LEITSENDORFER & COMP.
HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

Santa Fe, Julio 18, de 1848.

WM. MITCHELL

DIRECTAMENTE opuesto al Establecimiento de Eugenio Leitsendorfer Y Comp., donce esta un letrero que dice EFECTOS NUEVOS, tiene del honor de informar respectuosamente a todos los ciudadanos, oficiales, y Soldodos de Nuevo—Mejico que desea vender enteramente su surtido de efectos, a determinados compradores, pues esta resulto a vender mas barato que ninguno otro comerciante de esta Ciudad. Tambien puede aregurar que tiene un grande surtido escogido espresamente para esta plaza, tal como todas clases de

EFECTOS.

Panos, Sombreros, Gorras, Botas, Zapatos, Sedas, Telas de lana y Seda, Mascadas. Merceria, Vidrieria, y un hermoso Surtido de Abarrotes, tambien

ROPA HECHA.

QUE VENDERA MUY BARATA POR DINERO,

Los Mejicanos y Americanos antes de comprar en otra parte pueden llegar a ver los efectos a su cara. Tambien tiene un grande surtido de

CUCHILLERIA,

Espuelas, Espejos, de todos tamanos, juguetes para ninos, joyeria, peynes, adornos de cabeza y todo lo corespondiente a esta clase.

F. X. AUBRY.

RECIBIRA dentro de pocos dias un grande surtido de generos de consumo de clase de Tejidos, de Abarrotes, de Quincalla, Botas, Zapatos, Loza, &&&, los cuales vendera por mayor a precios muy reducidos al contado.

Tan barato como lo baratisimo.

GUILLERMO McKNIGHT y Compania. Numero 76. Tratantes por mayor y al menudeo en EFECTOS, ZAPATOS, BOTAS, SOMBREROS, CACHUCHAS, QUINCALLA &c. &c.

GUILLERMO McK NIGHT.

WOOD Y HICKS.

tratantes por Mayory al Menudeo

EN TODO CLASE DE MERCADERIAS,

En la esquina, sud oeste de la Plaza, en la Tienda anteriormente ocupada por de CHARLES BLUNMER. Los que sbuscriben respectuosamente avisan a los habitantes de está Ciuadad y de sus cercanias de que acaban de mudarse a la tienda anteriormente ocupada por de C. Blunmer, en la cual han abierto el mayor y mejor surtido de generos, que hsya sido abierto en esta ciudad. Su surtido lo escojieron espresamente para esta plaza y consiste en

MERCADERIAS DE ROPA,

quincalla, ojalateria, abarrotes, &c. &c. Pano para militares, casimeris, casinetes, generos de verano, igualmente que musolinas, encajes, merinos, alpacas, y enfin cuanto una persona puede desear comprar. Tienen tambien toda clase de

ABARROTES,

Jarabes de Limon y Pruche Pino, &c. &c. Sirvanse ir a verlos y ecsaminarlos los vendera tan baratos como en cualquiera casa de esta ciudad al contado.

J. M. WHITE Y HERMANO,

MERCADERES BARATOS.

Y TRATANTES por mayor y al menudeo en efectos militares, ropa, hecha, pano y generos de todas clases; las modas y variedades de los estilos mas recientes a unns pocas puertas de la esquina sud Oest de la plaza, enfrente de la Fonda de la Independencia, han abierto todo su surtido de generos, que son los mas bien escojidos que se hayan traido a este pays es para los oficiales del ejercito, lo ciudadanos i los soldados ciudadanos los cuales efrece en venta.

Mas Baratos que los Baratisimos—este surtido se compone de Indianas, Lienzos blancos y crudos, generos de pantalones para verano de casacas, musolinas, encajes, merinos alpacas de seda, panuelos de raso, medias, fajas, juguetes, generos de fantasia de todas clases. abalorios, sortijas &c.

ROPA HECHA,

para oficiales, soldados, ciudadanos, de las ultimas modas, Botas y Zapatos, para hombres y mujeres, quincalla y ojalateria de todas clases, todo lo cual ofrece vender en tan buenos terminos, como cualquiera casa de comercio de esta ciudad. No olviden la casa, y no olviden de visitar la casa y de ecsaminarlos generos, los abajo firmados han determinado que nadie venda mas barato que ellos

Los Oficiales y Soldados que estan regresando a sus hogares podran comprar ropa del uso tan barata como en los Estados. Los ciudadanos haran bien en visitarlos y en ecsaminar el surtido quetienen antes de comprar en otra parte.

En adicion al surtido ya indicado tienen un surtido superior de abarrotesfinos. n35-tf

July 22, '48

Aviso.

Buenos pastos para toda clase de Animale al moderado precio de un peso cuatro reales al mes por cada cabeza.

Por el presente se avisa quel abajo firmado esta preparado para recibir en cuidado cualesquiera cantidad de Animales, al moderado precio 1. 50. al mes por cada cabeza de cualesquiera clase.

Al mismo tiempo informa al Publico que sus potreros y tierras de pastos son amplios y bien abastecidos de buenas aguas privilejiadas; que los pastos son de la mejor clase y muy abundantes, y que no se escusara ningnn medio para atender al cuidado de los Animales que le sean confiados. Tiene suficientes pastores todos bien armados para poder protejer los animales de los indios. N. B. se constituye responsable de los animales que sean puestos a su cuidado escepto cuando sean robados pos los gentiles. que mueran y de casos accidentales, de lo cual alli hay poco o ningun peligro, hallandose bien provisto de pastores bien armados y de corrales para encerrarlos de noche si fuere necesario.

Todas las personas que deseen enviarle sus animales inmediatamente, se servirau dirijirse a Don Santiago M. Giddings, quien los recibira y remitira al paraje. Los pastos del que suscribe estan a solo veinte o treinta millas de esta Ciudad, en las procsimidades de Galisteo.

MANUEL CHAVES.

El caso es, que el Sr. J. Imparcial quiere combencer al publico de que son mas reprensibles los sueldos de los empleados que las exsaciones del clero; pero cuando se esforza en declarar semejante idea, no nos combence con razones incontestables, ante si, descubre su fuerte pasion, y el capricho que lleba alcabo de tomar el partido de *opocicion contra todos.*

En el 12.° parrafo de su articulo me dice el Sr. J. Imparcial, que D. Quijote siendo ya viejo, dijo en las vodas de CAMACHO hablando con el discreto Basilio, que nunca habia sido casado &c. Y que su historiador no hace mencion de que este loco tubiera descendientes. Lo primero me lo dice satiricamente por injuriarme, estando yo muy lejos de sentir tan leve ul traje. La fina educacion que de las nutrias recivio el Sr. J. Imparcial, lo hace unirse con barios obispos confirmadores que hay en Santa Fe, y no hallando dicterios que acomodarme para ofenderme, me regala con uno que me es muy satisfactorio, por lo cual le doy un millon de gracias. Lo segundo me lo dice para que no se crea que el es un descendiente de Don Quijote, y me amonesta con decirme, que hare un gran favor al publico literato si le comunico los datos que tenga de lo contrario. Yo Senores Editores como lo han visto trabajo por el vien publico, y tanto *por combencir con el Sr. J. imparcial,* como por hacer al publico ese gran favor de que quiero lisongiarme, boy aprobar que existen descendientes de D. Quijote. Para justificar lo dicho pido atodos los hombres sensatos que lean por una vez en todos los periodicos que han salido de la imprenta y bean si yo e mentado cavezas coloradas o posuelos de chocolate como me inculca el Sr. Justiciero Imparcial; y si no se encuentra prueva de tal enculcacion se vera que el inculcador es propiamente un descendiente de de D. Quijote por que so lo un hombre falto de juicio podria remitir a la prenza una tan solemne mentira. Dice el Sr. articulista que mi conosido pundonor no puede aprovar que se vendan las palabras y los gestos como objetos del mayor precio. Enhorabuena Senor su critica da una idea de que sus sanas intenciones, estan por este comercio tan reprovado como activo; y muchisimo me alegro que V. mismo halla dado a conocer quien es.

Por otra parte dice el Sr. J. Imparcial que yo estoy crellendo que con varias palabras que he dicho; y que el transcrive. silencie a mis adversarios. Para creer esto, era necesario que yo tubiera el juicio del Sr. J. Imparcial. *Estoy bien persuadido* que mis adversarios son todos los que les gusta mantenerse sin trabajar, y que las verdades que e publicado, son principio de su destrucion, esto es, que en breve tiempo, no ganaran dinero con tanta facilidad. Esta persuacion me es bastante para saver que ellos se hande mantener enfuresidos, y que no se hande silenciar de hablar en inter vivan.

La posdata que me aplica el Sr. J. Imparcial, me ocaciono unas cuantas carcaxadas; y puede hacer rebentar de risa a diez hiprocondiacos; porque aun tiempo aparenta que no concerva el menor sentimiento, y en el mismo acto descubre que esta rabiando. Quiere que yo este abergonzado, por que me ha preguntado de cuando aca entra el sol en Piscis el 4 de Mayo; y jactandose de buen cristiano, dise que se arrepiente de la critica que me hizo, pero no save que es por la embersa. pues todo el publico lo a calificado por imprudente y necio, por que se sale de la cuestion a criticar faltas que en caso de ser, son incignificantes o de poca monta.

Sigue el J. Imparcial soltando sus acostumbradas y embotadas saetas diciendome que me va ha dar unos pocos consejos que me podran ser utiles, si soy aplicado y discreto. Me aconseja que lea y me aproveche de lo que dice al cristiano de estos tiempos, para que no caiga en las mismas tentaciones. En que tentaciones a caido el cristiano Senor Imparcial? En decir la verdad? En combatir al pillaje? En querer y hacer cuanto puede para que resplandesca la justicia en su patria, y que la sagrada religion cristiana, sea observada por los ministros, como ella es? Estan son Senor, las tentaciones en V. no quiere que yo caiga; pero yo le doy a V. las gracias por su buen deseo, siga V. su camino. y dejeme ami seguir el mio.

Otro concejo me da el Sr. articulista, y es que evite con cuidado de acercarme a la casa de la caye del poniente que se menciona en mi sueno por que tiene la funesta influencia de ocacionar suenos estravagantes. ¡O Senor J. Imparcial! No tenga V. cuidado. Yo creo que si esa casa existiera, solo se acordaria de V. para comprarle cueros de nutria.

A mi tambien me a ocurrido darle a V. un consejo aunque soy sin esperiencia. No deje V. de frecuentar a sus defendidos defiendalos con capa y espada, mire que ellos con un *deprofundis clamavi,* premiaran su laudable empeno, y aun pueden informar al papa, para su canonisacion.

Es ebidente que de la sapientucima familia de los burros ni uno se a verificado que hable: pero en Santa Fe estoy cierto que habla uno aunque muy mal.

Las lecciones del dicionario castellano que el Sr. J. Imparcial nos ha dado han causado un efecto faborable en el publico, y todos le emos de agradecer que siga dandonos sus instruciones, para instruirnos en un buen castellano pero que sea estendiendose *un poco mas.*

Por conclucion Senores Editores devo advertirles que el Sr. J. Imparcial, desde que vino a esta villa a ejercer el oficio de 8.° lic., se bolvio a esa Ciudad muy melancolico, a causa de que salio mal despachado en las cortes, y desde entonses determino ser contrario de todos en general. A mi particularmente me protesta tratarme segun meresca. Esta protesta me hace anunciarle, que le agradecere que lo haga como lo dice; pero si abstinado reincide en su carrera contradiotoria, seria muy bueno que se subscriviera con su nombre propio; y si haciendo esto sale victorioso de la palestra, entonses recojera los laureles a que aspira su amvicion; pero guardese por que no es lomismo decir que hacer.

Otro consejo en verso para que se aproveche de el, el Sr. J. Imparcial.

Aquel que su tejado
Tenga de vidrio,
No arroje piedras
Al del vecino....

Disfruten V·V. Senores Editores de la tranquilidad que gozava aquel Miceno: aci lo decea

EL AMIGO DE LOS PUEBLOS.

Creemos que los mercaderes y hombres de negocios de Santa Fe hallaran ventaja en dar sus avisos al publico en nuestro periodico, por circular mucho en todos los puntos de este Territorio. Nosotros agradeceremos mucho este patrocinio e igualmente *agradeceremos* la remesa de cada partida de dinero.

Nuestros agentes nos haran un mas que mediano favor, usando de alguna diligencia en favor de nuestra empresa, y remitiendonos los nombres de todos los suscritores, cuan pronto puedan, a esta oficina. o al Juez Honghton. Podran igualmente remitirnos los avisos que quieran que se inserten.

Senores Editores.—El publico les agradeciera mucho el que les procure que algun Sr. del Rio-Abajo nos instruya del nombre que ha adoptado la nueva secta que se esta formando por alli, y de cuales son sus principales dogmas. Me han dicho que esta a la Cabeza de ella un Sacerdote Catolico que ha desconocido la Cabeza y representantes de la Iglesia *Catolica Apostolica Romana* en que fue ordenado. Como V. V. perciviran no puede menos de interesar al publico los motivos que pudieran inducir a un Senor de esta clase a apartarse de la Comunion de los fieles y a erijirse independiente de las Autoridades que le facultaron. Tambien fuera muy aceptable se nos dijera si las enovaciones que dicho Senor ha hecho son recibidas con favor por el pueblo de esas Jurisdiciones.

UN ENVESTIGADOR.

Llegan casi todos los dias comboyes a la Comisaria y todos los departamentos de Gobierno estan tan bien abastecidos como las distancias lo permiten. Nunca ha estado el Ejercito del N-Oeste en mejor condicion para un servicio activo y eficaz, nunca ha estado tan bien suplido y nunca ha tenido mejores prospectos de llenar los objetos para que fue enviado.

ANTA FE REPUBLIC

DEVOTED TO SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, THE EARLIEST NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND THE GENERAL MOVEMENTS OF THE AR

"We Die but Never Surrender."

VER P. HOVEY.] SANTA FE, N. M., AUGUST 30, 1848. [VOL. 2—NU

ERMS OF THIS PAPER.

ND VOLUME OF THE REPUBLICAN ished *Tri-Monthly*, and issued to scribers (once in every ten days) e price of "SEVEN DOLLARS" three dollars and fifty cents for *six* two dollars for three months; to be Spanish and English—payments in- in advance No subscription for a than three months. No papers will rded until the subscription is paid.— ments are now made so as to forward rs to any part of the Territory, imme- fter publication without fail.

ribers will please forward their names dence as soon as possible. Persons the city will have their papers left at idence if desired.

on the North-East corner of the Plaza, r to the Quartermaster's Office.

COPIES, twenty-five cents.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements will be inserted at the $1 50 per Square of TEN LINES or less insertion, and $1 00 for each continu-

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

& Job Printing will be executed at this n a neat style and at low Prices.

DVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. HOTEL.

SANTA FE, N. M.

Undersigned having leased the above use situated on the South East side of the having thoroughly repaired and renova- same, is now prepared to accommodate boarders, or persons visiting Santa Fe, in as good, if not a better style than any other house in this city They are well supplied with beds, and large and ventilated rooms The table has everything that the market will afford The bar has the best of liquors of every kind, and also an ice house, the *only one in the city* Attached to the house is a splendid pasture and a large correll for animals, and the only one in the vicinity of Santa Fe.

N B. No pains will be spared to accommodate and please those who may favor them with a call. HUMPHREY & COULTER

Santa Fe, June 8, 1848. n30-tf

INDEPENDENCE HOUSE.

MR. A. M COPELAND, would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has just purchased the stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. C. Moody, and rented the large and commodious house known as the Santa Fe House, where he will be happy to serve all persons who may favor him with a call in the very best style. He would just say to the officers of the army—merchants and citizens, that he will wait upon them at all hours and in a manner that will as he trusts, be satisfactory to all.

N. B. The subscriber having made proper arrangements, has opened a boarding house and is now able to accommodate his friends and customers with *good board*, and on terms as reasonable as any other house in this city, and in as good a style, with equal, if not better accommodations.

N. B. In connexion to the house, he has a large and commodious correl, stable &c, for animals.

TAOS HOTEL.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the citizens of Taos and vicinity, and all persons visiting this place, that they have lately opened a large and commodious house for the benefit of the public, and they will be happy to have all their friends, and persons visiting this place, give them a call.

N. B. Their table is supplied with the very best the market can afford. Their terms are moderate.

They have many large and ventilated rooms for transient or permanent boarders, and good lodgings, and are also prepared to take good care of all animals that may be entrusted to them. FLORENCE & POINTER.

Taos, July 31, 1848. n35-tf

200 SPANISH Dragoon and other spurs, for sale by W. MITCHELL.

Santa Fe, July, 24, 1848. n35-3t

New and Cheap Goods!!

DALLAM & FINDLAY,

WOULD Say to the public, that they are now in possession of a complete stock of Goods, consisting in part of prints, bleached and brown domestics, drills, blue bleached and printed, casinets, casimeres and cloths, shoes, hosiery, cigars and liquors of every variety, all of which they are anxious to sell on the most accommodating terms They are likewise in receipt of a large stock of goods from the South, embracing every article of Mexican production.

Purchasers will please give them a call.

Santa Fe, May 5, 1848. n 30-tf

NOTICE.

Good grazing for all kinds of stock

At the very low price of ONE DOLLAR & 50 cts, per month!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now prepared to take in any amount of stock to feed, at the very low price of one dollar and fifty cents per month, a head, for any kind of stock.

He would also inform the public that his pastures and grazing grounds are large, and supplied with good watering privileges, and the best quality of grass, and a plenty of it. No pains will be spared in attending to the stock that should be entrusted to his care. He has many hands, and they are all well armed so as ot defend the stock from the Indians.

N. B He holds himself responsible for all stock entrusted to his keeping, (death and accident excepted) unless it should be run off by the Indians, of which there is little or no danger, as he is well provided with arms and hurders, and he has large and commodious corralls for them at night if necessary.

All persons wishing their stock to be sent out immediately, will please call on Mr James Giddings, who will receive them and send them to the grazing camp

The subscribers pastures are only twenty or thirty miles from this city, in the vicinity of Galistio. MANUEL CHAVIS.

References, Hon Joab Houghton, Chas Blummer, O. P. Hovey, Abell & Duvall Wm S. Smith, J. M Giddings, and all the Americans who have lived in Santa Fe any length of time

Santa Fe, May 30, 1848 n29-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Stock of Southern and Eastern Goods heretofore to be found in the house of *HOUGHTON & FOLGER*, have this day been sold and transfered to the House of *E LEITSENDORFER & CO*, where our friends will now find in the combined Establishment, the newest and freshest Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors from the United States—and all the varieties of Goods from Southern Mexico. We ask a continuance of favors from our former friends and customers. n34-tf

Santa Fe, July, 18 } E. LEITSENDORFER, & Co. HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

WOOD & HICKS

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF MERCHANDISE,

On the North-West corner of the Plaza

AT THE STAND FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY MR. C. BLUMNER.

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city, and surrounding country, that they have just removed to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. C. Blumner, where they have opened the largest and best stock of goods ever opened in this city. Their stock was selected expressly for this market—consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS.

Hardware, Tin-ware, Groceries, &c., &c Military cloths, Casimeres, casinetts and summer goods, also muslins, laces, marinos, alpacas, lawns, and in fact every thing that a person might wish to purchase. Likewise all kinds of

GROCERIES.

Spruce and lemon syrup, &c, &c.

Please call and examine. We will sell as reasonable as any other house in this place for cash. Santa Fe, July 22, 1848 n35-tf

F. X. AUBRY,

HAS Just received a large Stock of the Leading Articles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, &c &c., that he will Wholesale at reduced prices for Cash. F. X. AUBRY.

Santa Fe August 30, 1848. n40-tf

CIRCULAR.

THE Subscriber having established a House at the town of Frontera, opposite El Passo, on the American side of the *Rio del Norte*, for the transaction of a General Commission and Forwarding Business, offers his services to his Friends and the Public.

He also has on hand a well assorted Stock of Merchandize, consisting of Lienzos, Manta, Prints, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Traders passing to and from Chihuahua, will find at his establishment, Corn Provisions, and all other articles usually required by a Train of Wagons.

Frontera August 7, 1848. T. F. WHITE

Refer to

HON J. HOUGHTON, Santa Fe,
n37-tf DR. H. CONNOLLY, Chihuahua.

WM MITCHELL,

DIRECTLY opposite the Establishment of Eugene Leitsendorfer & Co, at the sign of *EFECTOS NEUVOS*, Would respectfully inform all of the Citizens, Officers and Soldiers of New Mexico, that he wishes to sell out his stock of Goods, at Bargains, to suit purchasers, as he is determined not to be undersold by any Merchants in this city He would also say that he has a large stock selected expressly for this market, such as all kinds of

DRY GOODS,

Cloths, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Silks, Satins, Hd'kfs, Queensware, Glassware, and a fine assortment of *GROCERIES*, also

Ready Made Clothing,

Which he will sell Cheap for Cash

Mexicans and Americans will do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. He has also a splendid assortment of

CUTLERY,

Spurs, Looking Glasses, of all sizes. Toys, Jewelry. Combs, Head Dresses, and every thing in that line.

Santa Fe, July 18 1848. n35-tf

J. M WHITE & BROTHER,

CHEAP MERCHANTS,

AND Wholesale and Retail Dealers in *MILITARY GOODS, CLOTHING AND CLOTHS*, Dry Goods of all kinds, fashions and varieties, of the very latest styles, a few steps from the north-east corner of the Plaza and directly opposite the Independedce House, Have just opened their entire Stock of Goods, being the very best selection ever brought to this Country, both for Officers of the Army—Citizens, and Citizen Soldiers, which they now offer sale

Cheaper than the Cheapest,

THIS Stock consists in part of Calicos, Bleached and Brown Domestics, Jean, Summer Goods for Pants, and Coats, Lawns, Muslins, Laces, Merinos, Alpacas Silks, Satins H'dkfs, Hose, Sashes, Toys, Fancy Goods of all kinds, Beads, Rings, &c

READY MADE CLOTHING,

For officers, soldiers and citizens, of the very latest fashions,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for men and women, hardware, tinware and cutlery, of all kinds, all of which they offer for sale as cheap and on as reasonable terms as any other merchants in this city.

☞ Dont Forget the Place, ☜

and dont forget to call and examine the Goods. The subscribers are determined not to be undersold by any one

OFFICERS and SOLDIERS

About returning to the States can purchase suits here as cheap as at home!

CITIZENS will do well to call and examine our stock, before purchasing elsewhere

☞ In addition to the above stock, they have a large assortment of Fine and Superior Groceries.

July 22, '48 n35-tf

BUSINESS.—Notwithstanding the many departures during the past week, our city still continues to wear a lively and business like appearance, instead of decreasing, it seems to be increasing.

We wish some of our civil functionaries would see to cleaning some of our principal streets, and particularly in the vicinity of the Rio Chico to and the spring.—Why don't they do their duty? it is not expected that they will defray these expenses individually.

Monument to J. J. H

We see that a proposition is on fo for building a monument to the me gallant Hardin, at Jacksonville, to c dollars, to be raised by subscription thro the State in such sums as may be offered fo purpose. Considerable progress has alrea been made in the work. Morgan county alo subscribes $3000. Is there a patriotic son Illinois who will not subscribe his mite in t hallowed object Let them reflect, they w knew him, how liberally his noble heart wo have responded to a call like this in behalf c fellow soldier, and their hands will be opened Should the committee not succeed in raising t necessary amount in Illinois, let them send th agent to the friends of Hardin in Missour they would be happy to contribute to the fa of a man that none ever knew but to love, whose memory they would delight to honor!

BUSY DAY.—The day on which the next P sidential election will take place, the 7th November, will be a busy one. Two million voters over the country record their suffera for a national ruler, and as the telegraph co munications will extend by that time over nea ly the whole, and telegraphed by the next morning, to indicate with tolerable certainty whom the nation has chosen. This will be the greatest business ever done in one day in the U. States.—*Ex Paper.*

We hope that Mr F. X. Aubry will arrange his business, so as to be at Independence when the news is telegraphed there, in order to place the city of Santa Fe and New Mexico on an equal footing with those who have alredy the benefit of the telegraph line of communication. We think that by this arrangement, we would learn the result of the election in little less than no time, or within one hundred hours from the time it was telegraphed in the States, for with our telegraphic line, there is no danger of the wires breaking, and we are more secure in our arrangements than Morse's invention.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—Upon this subject the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing under date of the 14th inst. has the following:

'The Senate is ardently reluctant to commit itself to any fixed time for adjournment. When Mr. Benton and the other Senators who accompanied Gen. Cass, shall be in their places, the subject will be again discussed I have now no hope that the Senate will consent to avoid to fix an earlier day than the first of August. The reasons given by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Butler, for prolonging the session beyond the 17th of July, would tend to prolong it indefiinitely.—If the bills establishing territorial governments in the Californias and New Mexico, to say nothing of the Oregon government bill, must be acted on at this session, as the South Carolina Senators insist, then this session must continue till the next one shall begin, by law, on the first Monday of December next. The slavery question, connected with these bills, cannot be easily disposed of during a contest for the Presidency.

THE WILMOT PROVISO.—The Jackson Mississippian says: "The treaty of peace with Mexico extinguishes this notable humbug. California and New Mexico have been annexed to the United States, without any reservation in relation to slavery. So this rascally fire brand is now put out."

THE CROPS.—The crops throughout the country, and in the vicinity of this city, look fine, and bid fare to yields a bountiful harvest to the growers, or "richly to reward the cultivator's toil." It is belived that a much larger amont of grain, of every description, has been sown and planted this year, than in any previous one.

GEN. PRICE AND STAFF.—This well known and renowned officer, and staff, left this city for their respective homes or stations, on Sunday last. The general was in good health, and to all appearence, in fine spirits. Many citizens and soldiers met in the Plaza, to give the hero of Canada, Pueblo de Taos and Santa Cruz, a hearty shake of the hand, and to bid him, perhaps, a final adieu. Sadness was plainly depicted in every countenance at the thought of parting with the man who had so nobly acquitted himself in the eyes of his men and the world.

The weather still contines warm and sultry, though the nights are beginning to be cool.

LICAN.

IEXICO.

AND PUBLISHER

ust 31, 1848.

rture of the General and Quartermaster's trains for past week, our little city ct hum of business of all

—We stated in our last number tention to visit the U. States ve our business in the hands of o has lately purchased an inter- r, and whose experience and prac- se knowledge of the country gives ason to believe that justice will be our patrons will have no reason to in of this change; at present, owing to bsence we are not able to leave, therefore business will continue as heretofore, until turns, which is now daily expected a few days we will be in receipt of a new splendid addition to our office, and as soon e material arrives, it is our intention to ge our paper. It is not nor intention to leave he U. S. until we are satisfied that our busisswill be conducted in the same manner as tofore.

AJ. BEALL.—It would be impossible for us, der to do justice to our patrons and this e and high minded officer to pass him over out speaking of his fine and superior quali- which he possess as a military officer. It be seen by an order in another column that now in command of the 9th Military De- ment, and happy are we to see that we have n thus far favored. Maj. B was one of the t that was called to the field in '46, and on all ccasions has his name been registered among those who were considered the heroes and principal actors of many a glorious victory

It has been but a few months, since he arrived in this city, and took command of the detachment of 1st Dragoons, at Albuquerque, but during that time many have had a chance to judge for themselves of his conduct as a military officer

We are well aware that the forces under his command is small, but still we believe that they can protect this city from any attack that might be made upon it. There is no doubt but what there will be a large force to garrison this country the coming fall.

We are certain that nothing on the part of the Commander of this post will be wanting to secure to the citizens and their property in this city, and peace and tranquility will reign throughout, and only the guilty made to suffer, that justice will be administered to all

TEXAS CLAIMS.

We clip the following from the New Orleans Delta of March 29th, in regard to the proceedings of the Legislature of that State in relation to New Mexico:—

"The Legislature was to adjourn on the 20th inst. At last accounts, no apportionment bill had been agreed on, and in case of failure to pass some bill apportioning the representation in the next Legislature, a special session will have to be held for that purpose.

A bill has passed both Houses, establishing the county of Santa Fe. Two other bills have also passed—one to organize the militia of the county of Santa Fe, and the other to establish the eleveth Judicial District, to be formed of that county. A Judge and District Attorney are to be forthwith appointed and sent out to put things to rights The new county is to be allowed one representative in the House. The bills passed almost unanimously."

We would now inform our Texian friends, that it is not necessary to send us a Judge nor a District Attorney to settle our affairs or put "things to rights," for there is not a citizen, either American or Mexican, that will ever acknowledge themselves as citizens of Texas, until it comes from higher authorities. New Mexico does not belong, nor has Texas even a right to claim her as a part of Texas. We would also advise Texas to send with her civil officers for this county a large force, in order that they may have a sufficient body guard to escort them back again in safety, it will also be well for Texas to put Mr——— as a member from the county of Santa Fe, for their next session of the Legislature, and we sincerely hope the seat may be reserved for him, as it is quite probable his services will be actually demanded, in order to instruct the young and new idea how to shoot!!! Oh Texas, do show some little sense and drop this question, and not have it publicly announced that Texas smartest men were tarred and feathered by attempting to fill the office assigned them!!!

Is it policy in our civil government to rent a jail, when the money paid for the rent of a building for one year would build a fine County Jail. We believe that an act passed by our Legislature prescribes for the erection of a County Jail, but perhaps they are awaiting for the Commanding Officer to order out soldiers, or build it at the expense of the U. S. Treasure.

Latest news from Chihuahua.

We learn from a private letter from Chihuahua, to a gentleman of this city, that General Paredes has preceded Gen. Bustamente, and is now on his march to the city of Mexico with a force of six thousand troops, with the intention of capturing the city and putting down the peace party.

We also learn that the citizens of Chihuahua, regret the withdrawal of the American troops, and it seems that they manifest a great desire to remain peaceable and friendly with the Americans, and are anxious to adopt our mode of government. We apprehend no danger by Americans proceeding to that city with goods, nor no risk to run.

It seems to us that by a small effort on the part of the citizens of this place that an arrangement could be made so as to give us mails from the States more regularly, and it seems to us that we are entitled to a civil Post Office, so that citizens might receive their letters and papers without the trouble they now have. Let us make an effort.

AN INDEPENDENT MILITARY COMPANY.—It is true that Santa Fe is a new place, and that there is but few Americans here at present, but notwithstanding, we believe it would be a very easy matter to get up two Independent Companies here, which would hold themselves in readiness at any moment they might be called on to defend this post and their property. At a very little expense a cheap uniform could be purchased, and a little pains and trouble taken, the company could make a fine appearance and be an ornament and honor to the city We have no doubt but the Commanding Officer of this post would render us all assistance in his power, either in furnishing us accoutrements or arms on the receipt of some responsible men. The time may come when the service of such a company will be required here. We hope this subject will not be looked over as many other subjects of importance has been We hope some person or persons will consider upon this and many other important subjects—and call a meeting of the citizens, as the time has now arrived for us to make an effort.

We are asked almost every day whether the Governor has handed us a list of the census, or the treaty, or the Auditors and Treasurers reports to publish or not. We must inform them at present—that he has not, but we believe he intends to some time We are happy to see this spirit manifested by some of our citizens, and we hope if this neglect and carelessness continues, that the citizens will draw up a petition and see if that will have any effect.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It is always gratifying to us to see our efforts sustained by public opinion, this we have already seen, not only amongst our brother citizens, but from our friends in the States. We have thus far published our little sheet, and used our utmost efforts for the sole benefit of this Territory. We have published our paper in both languages, in order to do justice to both Americans and Mexicans

We can truthfully state that we have often sought for, but never received from our civil government officers any patronage, except such as necessity compelled them to give us, and the whole amount thus received from them is too trifling, even for consideration, when on the contrary, at our commencement they promised us every thing in their power to sustain us Thus on that score no very favorable bias could be expected, nor has it existed. Where praise has been awarded, it has been merited, and it has been unbought, and where we have reprimanded, it has been deserved. We are aware, and so is the government of the United States of the frail condition of our civil government and miserable situation of this country, but it is evident that a certain power has been entrusted to them (our civil officers)

Complaints are daily made by citizens from the country, and the question is often asked, why does not the government establish schools throughout the Territory, in accordance to an act of the Legislature—for the education of the poor. This we leave for those whom we know to have the power to answer, heretofore, we have said but little upon the subject, and thus far in our course as conductors of a newspaper, we have nothing to repent of—not wish to be undone,—nor would we blot a line from our columns, either as censure or as praise. We hold (what every man must admit,) that every officer, civil or military—(the military of which we have no reason to complain,) holding a commission from our government or the people, is responsible to that government i. e, to the people for their acts and the press is the proper and rightful organ for discussing their official acts, however high their rank may be. We hope we shall never prove recreant to our trust, but ever fearlessly discharge our duty. We hope that there will be no reason for more complaint, if there should be, we intend to give a true statement of every thing relative to our civil government, and the manner in which it has been enforced—and leave it for the public to judge for themselves. We are determined hereafter to act independent, and support such men for public offices as we believe competent and capable of carrying out the wishes of the people, and maintaining their rights and privileges allowed citizens of a civilized country. In this we know that every honorable citizen and officer will sustain and assist us.

The Troops of New Mexico.

Our bosoms thrills with emotions too strong for utterance, whilst we contemplate the brilliancy with which the dearly won laurels of the American soldier is destined to shine, richly cherished by the warm hearts and tears of parents, brothers, sisters, and many of the fairest daughters of Columbia.

Since the commencement of the war with Mexico, and the occupation of this country by our troops, many a time has our little force been called into action, and several lives have been lost in the engagements, and we are compelled to say, although with regret, that many of our friends in the States and the press in particular who have looked upon it as almost a disgrace to the American arms, and those who have been the most deserving for their military achievements have received less praise and laurels, than those who were much less deserving. Of those who fell, we must speak of the neglect on the part of our friends in the States—and of the partiality, which have already been manifested. It seems that many are not only prejudiced against this country, but are also determined, not even to give our few troops, who have answered to their country's call, credit or justice for their noble and heroic conduct Many a noble and patriotic son have fallen in this country by fighting for his country's rights, whilst many more have fallen victims to the ravages of disease, brought on by fatigue, severe marches and privations which has so often overtaken our little army. Braver men never could have shouldered a musket or faced a cannons mouth than those who were under Col. Price, who marched to Toas for the purpose of avenging the death of Gov. Bent, Lee and others, who were so horribly and unexpectedly massacreed there. When this little force left Santa Fe under Col. Price, it mustered some three hundred and thirty, including one company of citizens under Capt. St. Vrain, This company was composed of merchants, clerks, and a few men belonging to Col. Doniphans regiment, who were left in this city on detached service, or on the sick list, (and who at present, have not received a cent of pay for their year's service, owing to the neglect of their officers.) The merchants almost unanimously closed their stores, and started with the determination of avenging the death of their fellow citizens. There was not an American in this little detachment but what was well aware of the superior advantages which the enemy would have, and of their superior force, but still all were determined for either death or revenge Col Price, with his small command met the enemy some thirty miles from this place, when their forces, according to their own statements was five times as large as that of our own. An engagement ensued, and the enemy was entirely driven from the heights, and the position they occupied, but not without a great loss of killed and wounded,—and again, a part of our force under Capt. Berguinn, who had taken a cross road, met the enemy at a place called Lambuda, where they were again defeated. After crossing the Toas mountain, which at that time was covered with snow, some four or five feet in depth—marched upon the Pueblo de Toas. This Pueblo is considered by all who have visited it as the strongest place or fortification in the whole republic of Mexico. Here the enemy's force, which was some fifteen hundred strong, consisting of Mexicans and Indians, all well armed, gave us to understand that they never would surrender, but after an engagement of thirty-six hours and driving them to their very sleeping rooms, they raised the white flag and begged for mercy, but not until our colors were streaming from the top of one of the Pueblos, (a house some five stories high,) which was planted there by James H Quinn, and a party from the company of avengers, (Capt St. Vrain's) and also not until our little force had cut its way through the strongest part of the breast work, and had entered the public square. The loss of the enemy was great, killed over two hundred and fifty Our loss was also great, two commissioned officers fell, one of which was Capt. Berguinn, and a Lt. from the Infantry, (Capt. Angney's detachment) and some twenty-seven others were killed upon the field, and several wounded. During this engagement, Capt. St Vrain, with a portion of his company which was mounted, were stationed upon the outskirts of the town—in order to prevent a reinforcement from entering or to prevent any party that would attempt to retreat. This was as expected, as a party of the enemy consisting of over one hundred, some of which were mounted attempted to escape, but Captain St. Vrain and his little party were on the alert, and scarcely one of the enemy was left to tell the tale, or report the attack. Eighty five were found dead, the effects of this charge and some of their principal leaders.

During the revolution in Toas, another broke out at the Moro. Pruett, Waldo, and several others were also wounded, and a small volunteer force were sent there to avenge the deaths,—here our little force was also compelled to suffer, but they done credit to themselves, and honor to their country.

We would like to say more, but at present, it is impossible, but as soon as we can be furnished with a correct report, we intend to publish it in a pamphlet form, and give a true statement of the proceedings and a report of the several engagements of our troops in this country, in order to do them and their commanders justice, and give satisfaction to their friends and relatives in the States, of those who fell whilst nobly and bravely defending their country.

In conclusion, we must notice the last battle and the march of our force upon Chihuahua. On the night of the 4th of February last, while the citizens and officers of this city, were celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Taos, news reached this city that Urrea was advancing upon El Paso with a force 6 000 strong.—At that time, Col. Ralls was stationed at that place with a force of about 350 men, awaiting further orders; as soon as transportation could be obtained, Gen. Price, with all the forces that could be taken from this point, left, and with forced marches, reached El Paso, taking with him all the troops stationed below here in this territory; making his force in all, some 1000 strong On reaching El Paso, they found report false, but learned that the enemy concentrated in Chihuahua for which place Gen. immediately proceeded, the result of expedition has already been made public, battle and victory of Santa Cruz is one which our nation may well be proud of.

Whilst we mourn the loss of those who have died or have been killed in battle We rejoice that their lives were sacrificed on the alter of their country's honor, and that a triumphant nation is proud to record upon its highest battlements the names of such worthy sons, for braver men or better officers never wielded a sword than those which have constituted the 9th military department.

Although the parents and relatives of those who have fallen in battle, mourn their loss, it doubtless is a source, of much consolation to know that whilst their bones lie mouldering in the sands of Mexico, their memory is embalmed in the bosoms of all who knew them and while gratitude has a place in American hearts their praises and glorious deeds, should be proclaimed to the latest generation.

CAUTION.—Our Citizens and Traders should be on their guard, as several robberies and attempts to murder have been made lately.

Orders No. 50. } Head Quarters 9th Military. Department, Santa Fe, N. M., August 16, 1848.

I. In consequence of Colonel E. W. B. Newby, 1st Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, having marching orders for Alton, Illinois, he is hereby relieved from the command of the United States troops in this city.

II. Major B. L. Beall, 1st Regiment U. S. Dragoons, is hereby assigned to the command of the troops and the post, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order
BRIG. GEN. S. PRICE.
Signed, W. E PRINCEx,
A. D. C. and A. A. Adj't. Gen.

Orders No. 1. } Head Qarters, Santa Fe, N. M. Adjutant's Office August 16th, 1848.

I. The undersigned, in accordance with orders No. 50, dated August 16th, 1848, received from Head Quarters, 9th Military Department, hereby assumes command of the post.

II All officers arriving at this post will report in accordance with the general regulations for the army. (Signed)

B. L BEALL,
Major 1st Dragoons, Comd'g.

Special Orders No. 37. } Head Quarters, 9th Military Department, Santa Fe, N. M. Aug. 27, '48.

The Commanding General of the 9th Military Department, being about to leave for the United States, hereby relinquishes the command to Major B. L. BEALL. 1st U. S. Dragoons, who will assume command of the same

By order
BRIG. GEN. S. PRICE,
Signed, W. E. PRINCE,
A. D. C. & A. A. Adj't. Gen.

Dept. Order No. 1. } Head Quarters, 9th Military Department, Santa Fe, N. M Aug. 27, '48.

I. In accordance with special order No. 37, dated August 27th, 1848, and received from Head Quarters, 9th Military Department, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department.

II. All men recently discharged from the Army or the employ of Government, will within three days record their names and occupation at the Post Adjutant's Office.

(Signed) B. L. BEALL,
Major 1st Dragoons,
Com. 9th Military Department.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE First term of J. W. Dunn's school, will commence on Monday, August 28th, 1848. He guarantees to all his patrons to teach all the branches usually taught in acadamies and high schools. The terms of tuition will be as follows:—

The primary English branches, for a period of six months, - - - - $20,00
Languages and Mathematics, - - 30,00
Santa Fe, N. M., August 24, 1848.

Painting, Paper-Hanging, Graining, &c.

BY B. BOONE.

BENJAMIN BOONE respectfully informs the Citizens and Merchants of Santa Fe, that he has commenced the above mentioned business. ☞ Please patronize.
Santa Fe August 28, 1848. no40-tf

E REPUBLICANO.

...DO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HOVEY

...ta Fe Agosto 31, 1848.

S... *Editores.*

...nueva aparicion del Amigo de los ...s en sus Periodicos del 15 y 23 de A... contestando un articulo inserto en el 28 de Junio parecera solo algo es... a los que solo hayan notado que es... celesto reformador visito Santa Fe los ... dias de Julio, y que durante su ...nencia aqui procuro darse importan... cia las relaciones que pretendia tener ...certos altos personajes y hasta con la ...cion, tosco manoseo, e intento de ena... ...jon de un Reloj que se save no era ... pero a los que estamos algo mas ...bienterados de sus maniobras, y del ...dio ardid conque procuro que indire... ...ctnte llegara a conocimiento y vista de ...mos y hasta de mi mismo, un Escrito ...Onal de letra de su verdadero autor ...qempieza con "Me sorprendi "y aca... ban "por ahora sin abandonar el pues... toy un *Sonador;*" que pienso ecsiste aun en esta Villa; y que despues de todo ...esnos regala ahora con semejante re... ...pano indigesto, nos ha convencido de ...queste individuo ejerce el honrrado ofi... ...cile *Testa-ferreo*, y nos hace ademas ...punir que si el interes y circunstancias de sus nuevas relaciones que procura lo ...reeren, que asumira tambien el muy ...apado de *Cambia-Colore*. No pre... ...teo que la distincion que hago entre el ...ar y el copista del *Seudo Amigo de los ...blos* disminuya en nada la fuerza de ...sasertos ni la de sus argumentos, solo ...propongo hacer notar que no es pro... ...duon de solo quien generalmente se su... ...pu; que a esa discorde combinacion se ...lea atribuir las inesplicables tonteras de ...q abundan sus escritos y de que sean tan ... desgraciados cuando intentan lisonjiar como cuando intentan vituperar.

En el primer caso deseando adular un Gefe militar lo califican de *genio blando y apa...* calidades que serian mas propiamente aplicadas a un humilde fraile franciscano; y en el segundo procurando vilipendiarme me acusa de haber nacido subdito de una de las mas antiguas y por largo tiempo mas gloriosa monarquia de Europa, y de haber ejercido una profesion que mas que muchas pide el buen y constante empleo de las facultades intelectuales y corporales. Pero pasando por alt... la necedad de hacer tacha del lugar del nacimiento, puesto que nadie elije el ... me parece materia de curiosa investigacion el descubrir en que pays pre... haber nacido este Senor tan escla... segun la edad que representa, ... no habia mas Republica en ... que la de los Estados Unidos de America, pero como no creo que ... molestia ... permita decirse de raza anglo sajona, ... ha nacido subdito de la casa de Borbo... entre las tribus erran tes del norte, si... da que visa a hacernos creer que desc... de alguno de aquellos heroes que ... tigua gentilidad coloco en el Olimpo, ... segun el nace la la esencia de las vir... y del patriotismo,

Entra en materia ... urando vendicar su novel amigo *El C... de estos tiempos*, pero en terminos ... esconcertados, que deja su cuestion ... Sacerdotes en ... estado que aquel ... la habia de... este. Aserta que ... sidir en el pueblo la soberania a este ... responde ...mar los abusos de a dis... na de la ...: la idea de la aplicac... de este principio al caso de que se trata ... nueva y como tal a su autor le corresp... es... clusivamente todo el merito del d... pri... mienta. Que en lo politico se practi... nadie lo negara, porque ademas de ... macsima de derecho reconocida, ya he visto quel pueblo elije sus representan... para que estos decreten la leyes que convienen; pero en materias de religion n... sucede ni nunca ha sucedio asi, porque la verdadera religion como emanada del Altisimo, no es cosa suceptible de improvisacion, de enmienda, ni de perfeccion, a lo menos segun la creencia de los Catolicos; Y por lo que respecta a los derechos parroquiales, estos son determinados en Juntas Diocesanas de Sacerdotes, supliendo a los Parrocos el defecit que se prevee, en unas partes el gobierno, en otras los Ayuntamientos, y en otras las juntas parroquiales. A esa Junta Diocesana correspondera, cuando la haya en Nuevo Mejico el reformar cualesquiera cosa de esta clase que estime conveniente, y segun nuestro actual sistema de gobierno creo que correspondera a las juntas parroquiales el proveer de una decente subsistencia a los Sacerdotes que las administran. Como nuestra Constitucion esta fundada sobre los derechos naturales de la humanidad, no fomenta, prefiere ni proscrive ninguna religion; y como no ha provisto para el sosten de ninguna, permite que los ministros de cada religion prediquen libremente sus doctrinas, y que cada congregacion religiosa provea a su perpetuidad del modo que mejor les parezca, dejando siempre a los individuos la libertad de seguir la que persuada su creencia y que mejor satisfagá su conciencia. Fue sobre estos principios que nuestra Camara de Representantes dejando ileso lo relativo a la religion, considero el contrato matrimonial solo en lo que hace relacion a la sociedad como acto Civil; y el entierro de los difuntos' solo en lo que respecta a la policia municipal. En cuanto a la comparacion tan impropia que este escritor hace sobre los medios de subsistencia entre los funcionarios Civiles y los Eclesiasticos, y sobre la justicia y equidad de su objeto, concluyendo negandoselas absolutamente ambas a estos ultimos con un solemne *no!*, por decencia y ser yo enemigo de recriminaciones odiosas se la pasare en silencio. Al publico le advertire que a mi entender la religion, independientemente de su incomparable objeto, que es la salvacion de las almas, segun la opinion de los hombres mejores y mas sabios que han ecsistido, es el dòn mas precioso que ha dado a la humanidad el Omnipotente Criador; ella es la que contiene en la humildad al fiel que prospera, y ella es el unico consuelo del fiel que es desgraciado en este mundo; y como no se puede concebir una religion sin Sacerdocio todo lo que tienda al descredito de este como clase es una hostilidad a la sociedad. Aunque el objeto de los funcionarios Civiles y de los Eclesiasticos es el servicio de la sociedad, sus medios y sus fines son obiamente diferentes. los Civiles consideran y operan solo sobre las acciones externas en cuanto estas interesan a la sociedad o los particulares; y los Ministros de la religion consideran la moralidad de las acciones externas y de las secretas con arreglo a los preceptos que la religion nos ensena. La religion es el suplemento de las leyes, ella es el freno que impide la deslealtad, los malhechos y los crimenes secretos; sin el socorro de la religion, todas las ventajas de un bello natural, todos los preceptos de la filosofia, no pudieran conducirnos a la practica de las altas virtudes.

Es digna de notarse la suma ignorancia que manifiestan estos nuevos reformadores hasta de la religion que dicen profesan al mismo tiempo que pretenden perfeccionarla.

El Cristiano de estos tiempos queriendo designarnos el prototipo de toda corrupcion religiosa nos cita a *Simon Mago*; y sin embargo cuanto se sabe de este individuo es que, por artes majicas habia adquerido entre el pueblo tan grande fama que le senalaba diciendo "Esta es la virtud de Dios que se llama grande": que despues que fue bautizado viendo que por la sola imposicion de las manos obraban los Apostoles grandes prodijios. les ofrecio dinero para que le dieran a el esa misma potestad &c. Cosas que seguramente de ningun modo pueden conducir a ... impresion que pretende queremos comunicar este gran Teologo.

El Amigo de los Pueblos me pregunta de un modo triunfante como subsistian los Apostoles, como si no fuera deber de todo cristiano de medianas luces el saberlo: no invocare medios sobrenaturales ni tampoco pondre nada mio para responderle; lea los Hechos de los Apostoles y encontrara.

"Capitulo 4. Verso 34. Y no habia ninguno necesitado entre ellos: porque cuantos poseian campos o casas, las vendian, y traian el precio de lo que vendian,

Verso 35. Y lo ponian a los pies de los Apostoles: y se repartia a cada uno segun lo que habia menester.

Capitulo 5.° Y un varon por nombre Ananias con su mujer Safira vendio un campo.

2. Y defraudo del precio del campo, consintiendolo su mujer y llevando una parte, la puso a los pies de los Apostoles.

3. Y dijo Pedro: ¿Ananias, porque tento Satanas tu corazon para que mintieses tu al Espiritu Santo, y defraudases del precio del campo?

4. ¿No es verdad que conservandolo quedaba para ti, y vendido lo tenias en tu poder? ¿Porque pues pusiste en tu corazon esta cosa? Tu no mentiste a los hombres, sino a Dios.

5. Ananias, luego que oyo estas palabras, cayo y espiro: y vino un gran temor sobre todos los que le oyeron. "Seria por demas el copiar como Safira murio un rato despues del mismo modo por la misma causa &c., porque si esto no le satisface al Interrogador tampo le satisfacieran todas las *E*scrituras Sagradas.

No intentando por ahora, por no ser del caso para la vendicacion de los principios de la cuestion de que se trata, el calificar el uso bueno o malo que ningun individuo haga de su riqueza, solo desearia sobre este caso particular, quel Sr. Articulista tubiera la bondad de informar al publico donde ha hallado consignado que los Sacerdotes Seculares hacen voto de pobreza al ordenarse.

Todo lo que indica que le desagrada en lo que dije relativo a Don Quijote lo hubiera escusado acaso si hubiera leido la historia del Ingenioso Hidalgo, por que se accordaria de que cuanto yo he dicho no es mas de una ilacion de lo que el asentó primero; y asi, si por su imprudencia dio lugar a que yo le tocara casualmente alguna parte dolorosa, suya es la culpa y no mia. Y si save leer, entiende lo que lee, y vuelve a leer mi articulo del 28 de Junio, y en seguida lee el periodico del 18 de Diciembre 1847 n.° 14, se ahorrara de apelar al publico para informes que le hacen muy poco favor de pretender ignorar, y de usar un lenguage todo propio y solo aplicable al que lo profiero.

La asercion de que la Posdata que le diriji le occasiono unas pocas carcajadas y de que puede hacer reventar de risa diez hipocondriacos me ha inducido a calcular la intensidad de la hipocondria que le afije. A esa enfermedad atribuyo yo ahora los indigestos disparates que el y el *Cristiano de estos tiempos* publican. Solo enfermos de la mente les puede occurrir escribir para el publico de lo que no saven ni entienden. Que vuelvan a leer sus escritos en algun rato lucido que tengan y se avergonzaran. si es que son suceptibles de ello, de haber ensartado tantos disparates. Lo de Piscis, blando y apacible-fatigado y cansado-manchar y tiznar Simon Mago.—La subsistencia de los Apostoles, y ademas el Largo Catalogo de expresiones que ridicula e improplamente aplicaron y que les hice advertir para su instruccion en mi anterior comunicado, garantizaran cualesquiera juicio que se haga del saver y discrecion de estos Senores Reformadores.

Con motivo de la cita de la casa de su invencion, vuelve a aludir el discreto *Amigo de los Pueblos* a mi antigua honrada profesion diciendo que cree que si esa casa ecsistiera solo se acordaria de mi para comprar mi Nutria. No se como calificar un hombre que tan repetidas veces cambia, como si fuera por mania, el nombre de las ideas y de las cosas... A que fin designar el C...tor con el nombre de Nutria siendo asi ...e este ultimo animal no es tan generalmente conocido quel primero. Y, puesto que de el no se encuentra por estas partes ni uno por ciento de lo que del otro, y quel bellocino del Castor es el que tiene uso general y que es e que se emplea para hacer los sambreros d... ese nombre? Si este hombre supiera que dice o lo que lee, puesto que cita Don Quijote tan amenudo, pudiera habe se acordado de que cuando de resultas la carrera que este le hizo dar a aquel p... bre Barbero, dejo este caer la bacia qu... traia sobre la cabeza, y que Don Quijote creyendo que era Yelmo de Mambrino, con este motivo le dijo a Sancho, que aquel Malandrin habia usado de la industria del Castor que sabedor de q lo q mas codicia de el el Cazador es su Cola, la corta y se la abandona para salvar su vida. Y pudiera saber ademas quel Castor es el unico animal en este continente cuya cola sea una golosina. Por lo demas que dice acerca de esa casa, yo estoy persuadido de que tanto de ella como de cualesquiera otra del Rio-Abajo si las visitara, que no me despidieran, a lo menos impunemente, con las Carabanas y requiebros conque dicen que le obsequian a el algunas veces.

El Sr. Amigo de los pueblos creyendose un Oraculo que a todos deba persuadir por la fuerza de sus argumentos y la elegancia de sus periodos, desea se atribuya el cuidado que he puesto en manifestar al publico la puerilidad y disparatado de cuanto ha escrito, a la melancolia que me habria causado la Sentencia de la Corte de Circuito de Alburquerque en el termino de Febrero ultimo pasado; y no percive que al llamar la atencion del publico a esa notable transacion apesadumbra varias personas a quienes, a lo menos en apariencia, debiera manifestarse adicto y agradecido, recordandoles un hecho que acaso por solo error y sorpresa cometieron. No se accuerda este Senor que luego que Don Simplicio publico el resultado que hubo en la Corte de Alburquerque, el Imparcial provoco en el periodico numero 23 los Licenciados y las partes actoras para que respondieran seis preguntas que les puso sobre el caso, y que despues en los numeros 27 28 y 30, se ha tratado del mismo asunto procurando, aunque inutilmente, escitar a que con arreglo a las leyes se publicara la sentencia de la Corte Superior que confirma la de la Corte de Alburquerque; y los Jueces, las partes y los Licenciados han permanecido silencios hasta ahora? A que se puede atribuir esto? Yo no disimule mi opinion sobre este particular ni en Alburquerque ni aqui; pero el Amigo de los Pueblos que se muy bien fue de la opinion que prevalecio, y debe tambien saber cuales son las dificultades que pulsan aquellos Senores; con que objeto resucitara un asunto cuyos principales parecen desear que quede en profundo olvido para siempre? Si esto no es efecto de una necia propensidad de escribir, salga lo que saliere, debe suponerse que sera por algun otro motivo peor,

Creyendo haber contestado con lo que llevo dicho a su esforzado, y segun se ha indicado bien aconsejado articulo, me despido del Amigo de los Pueblos para siempre. Aquel que queriendo erijirse en reformador proclama tan absolutas esclusivas sin fundamento, y profesa seguir macsimas tan contrarias al espiritu de liberalidad del Gobierno que felizmente nos rije, no merece, por mas importancia que quiera darse, que ninguno que se estime en algo se ocupe de el; y con tanta mas razon cuando sus escritos no tienden a ninguna utilidad publica, ni instruyen y ni siquiera divierten.

J. IMPARCIAL.

P. D. Al Senor Sonador que entiendo es adepto en materias de derecho politico le suplico, que tomando por regla la Constitucion de los E.- Unidos de America, las leyes generales de los mismos, y los Estatutos de este Territorio, tenga la bondad de informar al publico, primero, a que autoridad corresponde en Nuevo Mejico el destituir un funcionario Eclesiastico. Segundo, quien esta facultado para espeler un Ciudadano del Territorio. Y tercero, a quien le es delegada la facultad de proveer las Iglesias de Ministros.

EL REPUBLICANO,

E PUBLICARA TRES VECES CADA MES. UNO CADA DIEZ DIAS,

dicado a las Ciencias, Literatura, Agricultura ticias recientes de los Estados Unidos y a los vimientos generales de los Ejercitos.

"MORIMOS PERO NO NOS RENDIMOS"

mo 2.] Por O. P. HOVEY, [No. 40

PUBLICADO Y EDITADO POR OLIVERO P. HO' EY

Santa Fe Agosto 30, 1848.

EL REPUBLICANO.

El Segundo Tomo del Republicono Sera publicado tres veces cada mes, al moderado precio de *siete pesos* por un ano. Tres pesos cuatro reales por seis meses. Dos pesos por tres meses. La Suscricion debera ser pagada adelantada. El periodico sera publicado en Espanol y en Ingles por *Oliverio P. Hovey* Las personas que gusten suscribir-e enviaran cuanto antes sus nombres a esta *Oficina*, pues se estan tomando medidas para remitir el papel a todas las partes del Territorio sin que falte.

La Oficina al Nord-Este de la Plaza, puerta inmediata al Despacho del Gobierno.

Cada aviso sera insertado a razon de doce reales por cada cuadro, que no pase de diez lineas y aun menos de ellas, y por la primera publicacion; las publicaciones subsequentes seran a un peso.

EMPRESAS DE IMPRENTA

Toda clase de impresion se ejecutara en esta oficina aprecios equitativos y en el mejor estilo ocurriendo a ella, esquina Nord-Este de la plaza, enfrente de la habitacion del pagador de la tropa.

AVISOS.

Generos Frescos y Baratos

DALLAM Y FINDLAY avisan al Publico que tienen ahora en su posesion un surtido completo de generos, compuesto en partes de Indianas, Lienzos, Mantas, Mahon azul, Cordoncillo blanco y estampado, Casinetes, Casimires, Pano, Zapatos, Mederia, Cigarros Puros, y Licores de todas clases. Todo lo cual desean bender a precios equitativamente bajos.

Estan igualmente recibiendo un gran surtido de efectos de tierra a fuera compuestos de todos los renglones de comercio Mejicano

Suplican a los compradores que se sirvan visitar su Establecimiento.

Santa Fe Junio 6 1848.

DALLAM Y FINDLAY.

Santa Fe, Junio 8 '48. n30tf

AL PUBLICO.

EL surtimiento de Efectos del sur y del Est que antes estaba en la Casa de Houghton & Folger, han sido vendidos y mudados a la Casa de Eugenio Leitsendorfer & Comp., dondenuestros amigos, hallaran ahora en el unido Establemiento, los mas nuevos y frescos Efectos, abarrotes y licores de los Estados Unidos—y todas las variedades de Efectos del sur de Mejico, Pedimos a nuestros primeros amigos y Marchantes continuen faborreciendonos.

E. LEITSENDORFER & COMP.
HOUGHTON & FOLGER.

Santa Fe, Julio 18, de 1848.

WM. MITCHELL

DIRECTAMENTE opuesto al Establecimiento de Eugenio Leitsendorfer Y Comp, donde esta un letrero que dice EFECTOS NUEVOS, tiene el honor de informar respectuosamente a todos los ciudadanos, oficiales, y Soldodos de Nuevo—Mejico que desea vender enteramente su surtido de efectos, a determinados compradores, pues esta resulto a vender mas barato que ninguno otro comerciante de esta Ciudad. Tambien puede aregurar que tiene un grande surtido escogido espresamente para esta plaza. tal como todas clases de

EFECTOS.

Panos, Sombreros, Gorras, Botas, Zapatos, Sedas, Telas de lana y Seda, Mascadas, Merceria, Vidrieria, y un hermoso Surtido de Abarrotes, tambien

ROPA HECHA.

QUE VENDERA MUY BARATA POR DINERO,

Los Mejicanos y Americanos antes de comprar en otra parte pueden llegar a ver los efectos a su cara. Tambien tiene un grande surtido de

CU CHILLERIA,

Espuelas, Espejos, de todos tamanos, juguetes para ninos, joyeria, peynes, adornos de cebeza y todo lo corespondiente a esta clase.

F. X. AUBRY.

RECIBIRA dentro de pocos dias un grande surtido de generos de consumo de clase de Tejidos, de Abarrotes, de Quincalla, Botas, Zapatos, Loza, &&&, los cuales vendera por mayor a precios muy reducidos al contado.

Tan barato como lo baratisimo.

GUILLERMO McKNIGHT y Compania. Numero 76. Tratantes por mayor y al menudeo en EFECTOS, ZAPATOS, BOTAS, SOMBREROS, CACHUCHAS, QUINCALLA &c. &c.

GUILLERMO McKNIGHT.

WOOD Y HICKS.

tratantes por Mayor y al Menudeo
EN TODO CLASE DE MERCADERIAS,

En la esquina, sud oeste de la Plaza, en la Tienda anteriormente ocupada por de CHARLES BLUNMER Los que sbuscriben respectuosamente avisan a los habitantes de esta Ciudad y de sus cercanias de que acaban de mudarse a la tienda anteriormente ocupada por de C. Blunmer, en la cual han abierto el mayor y mejor surtido de generos, que hsya sido abierto en esta ciudad. Su surtido lo escojieron espresamente para esta plaza y consiste en

MERCADERIAS DE ROPA,

quincalla, ojalateria, abarrotes, &c. &c. Pano para militares, casimeris, casinetes, generos de verano, igualmente que musolinas, encajes, merinos, alpacas, y enfin cuanto una persona puede desear comprar. Tienen tambien toda clase de

ABARROTES,

Jarabes de Limon y Pruche Pino, &c &c. Sirvanse ir a verlos y ecsaminarlos los vendera tan baratos como en cualquiera casa de esta ciudad al contado.

J. M WHITE Y HERMANO,
MERCADERES BARATOS.

Y TRATANTES por mayor y al menudeo en electos militares, ropa, hecha, pano y generos de todas clases; las modas y variedades de los estilos mas recientes a unos pocas puertas de la esquina sud Oest de la plaza, enfrente de la Fonda de la Independencia, han abierto todo su surtido de generos, que son los mas bien escojidos que se hayan traido a este pays es para los oficiales del ejercito, lo ciudadanos i los soldados ciudadanos los cuales efrece en venta

Mas Baratos que los Baratisimos—este surtido se compone de Indianas, Lienzos blancos y crudos, generos de pantalones para verano de casacas, musolinas, encajes, merinos alpacas de seda, panuelos de raso, medias, fajas, juguetes, generos de fantasia de todas clases. abalorios, sortijas &c.

ROPA HECHA,

para oficiales, soldados, ciudadanos, de las ultimas modas, Botas y Zapatos, para hombres y mujeres, quincalla y ojalateria de todas clases, todo lo cual ofrece vender en tan buenos terminos, como cualquiera casa de comercio de esta ciudad No olviden la casa, y no olviden de visitar la casa y de ecsaminarlos generos, los abajo firmados han determinado que nadie venda mas barato que ellos

Los Oficiales y Soldados que estan regresando a sus hogares podran comprar ropa del uso tan barata como en los Estados Los ciudadanos haran bien en visitarlos y en ecsaminar el surtido quetienen antes de compiar en otra parte

En adicion al surtido ya indicado tienen un surtido superior de abarrotesfinos. n35-tf

July 22, '48

Aviso.

Buenos pastos para toda clase de Animale al moderado precio de un peso cuatro reales al mes por cada cabeza

Por el presente se avisa quel abajo firmado esta preparado para recibir en cuidado cualesquiera cantidad de Animales, al moderado precio 1 50. al mes por cada cabeza de cualesquiera clase

Al mismo tiempo informa al Publico que sus potreros y tierras de pastos son amplios y bien abastecidos de buenas aguas privilejiadas; que los pastos son de la mejor clase y muy abundantes, y que no se escusara ningun medio para atender al cuidado de los Animales que le sean confiados Tiene suficientes pastores todos bien armados para poder protejer los animales de los indios N B se constituye responsable de los animales que sean puestos a su cuidado escepto cuando sean robados pos los gentiles. que mueran y de casos accidentales, de lo cual alli hay poco o ningun peligro, hallandose bien provisto de pastores bien armados y de corrales para encerrarlos de noche si fuere necesario.

Todas las personas que deseen enviarle sus animales inmediatamente, se serviran dirijirse a Don Santiago M Giddings, quien los recibira y remitira al paraje. Los pastos del que suscribe estan a solo veinte o treinta millas de esta Ciudad, en las procsimidades de Galisteo.

MANUEL CHAVES.

Extractos del Tratado de Paz.

Para beneficio de nuestros amigos Mejicanos y demas lectores, publicamos los siguientes extractos del tratado de paz segun fue ratificado por el Congreso Mejicano el dia 26 de Mayo de 1848, como quiera que sea tenemos esperanzas que nuestras autoridades civiles ordenaran se publique, enteramente lo mas pronto posible, por ser este muy necesario.

Los Mejicanos que estan ahora establecidos en los Territorios antes pertenecientes a Mejico, y as queden para lo futuro, dentro de los limites de los E.-Unidos, segun esta definido por el presente tratado, seran libres para permanecer donde actualmente residen, o mudarse en todo tiempo, a la Republica Mejicana, reteniendo para si las propiedades que ellos poseen en dichos Territorios, o disponer de ellas, o mudarlas a donde gusten, sin estar sujetas, de ninguna manera; a contribucion alguna, impuesto, o cualquiera otra carga.

Los que prefieran quedarse en dichos Territorios, podran retener el titulo y derechos de Ciudadanos Mejicanos, o adquirir estos que tienen los Ciudadanos de los E.Unidos. Pero estaran sugetos bajo la mas estrecha obligacion a decidirse en el termino de un ano contando desde la fecha de la ratificacion de este tratado; y los que quedaren en dichos Territorios, despues de la espiracion de dicho ano, sin haber declarado su intencion a retener el caracter Mejicano, seran considerados haber elegido ser Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos.

En dichos Territorios, las propiedades de cualquiera clase que sean, ahora pertenecientes, a Mejicanos que no estan establecidos en ellos, seran inviolablemente respectadas. Los presentes propietarios, los herederos de estos, y todos los Mejicanos que puedan de aqui en adelante adquirir dichas propiedades por contrato, gozaran con respecto a ellas, garantias igualmente tan amplias como si las mismas pertenecieran a los Ciudadanos de los E.-Unidos.

Los Mejicanos que, en los Territorios arriba dichos, no preservaren el caracter de Ciudadanos de la Republica Mejicana, segun y como esta estipulado en el precedente articulo seran incorporados a la union de los E.-Unidos, y admitidos tan pronto como sea posible, con arreglo a los principios de la Constitucion General, para el gozo de todos los derechos de Ciudadanos de los E.-Unidos. En el mismo tiempo, seran tenidos y protejidos en el gozo de su libertad, su propiedad, y los derechos civiles ahora invertidos en ellos, acordando a las leyes Mejicanas. Con respecto a los derechos politicos, su condicion sera igual con esta que tienen los habitantes de los otros Territorios de los Estados Unidos, y a lo menos, igual bien, que tuvieron los habitantes de la Lusiana y de las floridas, cuando estas provincias, por transferimiento de la Republica Francesa, y la corona de Espana, vinieron a ser Territorios de los Estados-Unidos.

La mas amplia garantia sera gozada por los Eclesiasticos, y corporaciones religiosas, o comunidades, tanto en la ejecucion de los oficios de su ministerio, cuanto en el gozo de sus propiedades de toda clase, bien sean individuales o generales. Esta garantia abrazara todos los templos, casas, y edificios, dedicados al culto de la religion Catolica Romana; tambien como todas las propiedades destinadas para su sustension, o para las de las Escuelas, hospitales, u otras fundaciones designadas para caridad o beneficencia. Ninguna propiedad de esta naturaleza sera considerada como propiedad hecha por el gobierno americano, o sujeta a ser dispuesta por el, o invertida para otros usos.

Finalmente, las relaciones y comunicacion entre los catolicos, viviendo en los Territorios antedichos, y sus respectivas autoridades eclesiasticas, seran abiertas libres, y essentas de todo impedimento cualquiera que sea, aunque tales autoridades residan en los limites de la Republica Mejicana, como esta difinido por este tratado, y esta libertad continuara hasta tanto que no sea hecha una demarcacion de distritos Eclesiasticos, conforme con las leyes de la Iglesia Catolica Romana.

Este articulo es cancelado, y en su lugar el Senado ha adoptado o insertado substancialmente el tecer articulo del tratado con Francia, de 1803, por la cesion de la Luisiana, para el efecto: "que los habitantes del Territorio cedido seran incorporados en la Union de los Estados Unidos y admitidos tan pronto como Congreso determine, con arreglo a los principios de la Constitucion Federal, para el gozo de todos los derechos ventajas e inmunidades de los Ciudadanos de los Estados Unidos, y mientras tanto, seran tenidos y protegidos en pleno gozo de su libertad, propiedades, y la religion que profesan.

CALIFORNIA—El Sr. B. Choteau, llego aqui el dia 15 del corriente de California de donde salio el 4 de Julio.

Tenemos pocas noticias por su llegada: las tropas americanas que estan de guarnicion en el Fuerte de la Paz, fueron atacados un poco antes de su salida, por una partida de 300 hombres Sonorenos, cuando los nuestros no eran mas de 60. Los Americanos fueron obligados a retirarse a su fortificacion. Se ignora el numero de muertos y heridos en ambas partes la escaramuza se considera de muy poca entidad. Parece que las tropas de Voluntarios de New York, no estan muy satisfechas en el pays, y probablemente la mayor parte de ellos se volveran para sus casas, cuando sean licenciados. Los robos son muy frecuentes entre el pueblo de los Angeles y San Francisco: las partidas de ladrones se componen de americanos desertores, mejicanos desesperados e indios y parece se han hecho ya tan formidables, que las tropas de aquel punto no son suficientes a perseguirlos. Estas gavillas solo respetan al Correo de los Estados Unidos y nada mas. Los Americanos que fueron a California a comprar reses y caballada, llegaran aqui dentro de muy poco tiempo, con una partida de animales; la mayor parte consiste en reses y yeguas, pero pocas mulas.

Dice tambien que un homb[re] hallo cerca de San Francisco en California dos pedazos de oro virgen valor de 3,000 pesos. Esto nos parece ser mucho mejor que servir en el ejercito por siete pesos al me[s]—ejos.

EL GENERAL PRICE Y SU ESTADO MAYOR.—Este bien conocido y afamade Oficial salio de esta Ciudad con su Estado Mayor para su residencia o estacion el Lunes pasado El General parecia estar bueno y en buenos espiritus. Se reunieron muchos Ciudadanos y Soldados en la plaza para desear al her[...] la Canada, Pueblo de Taos[...] ta Cruz, un buen y feliz [...] despedirse de el acaso p[...] pre. El sentimiento de [...] cion era perceptible e[n] to[das] caras, y a la verdad [...] po[...] dia de[...] nos de suceder asi a[...] mucho tiempedirse para a lo me[...] ldados que se po de Oficiales y [...] nte en la estiportaron tan noble[...] dos y del mun macion de sus co[...] do.

Creemos de[...] decir a los Ciudadanos, qu[e] deben considerar la conducta [...] unos pocos Soldados como [...]ble a todos. La parte intelig[...] respetable del Ejercito est[...] jo de justificar ningun acto il[...] ni tratamiento injusto sea a la [...] te o en sus propiedades pero [...] no siempre se puede contene[...] impedir acciones impropias en [...] po de guerra, a veces ni aun en [...] propias tierras entre sus progente y parentela.

Dicen que caso Cereo
Porque enviudo su mujr,
Digo que no puede ser
Porque no puede ser[...]do.]